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PROGRESSIVES FORM NATIONAL LEAGUE AND ELECT BOURNE HEAD

Promotion of Popular Government Is the Principal Object of New Republican Organization.

NINE SENATORS JOIN

Stands Ready to Aid Democratic Legislatures in Securing the Enactment of Laws It Seeks to Obtain.

WASHINGTON—Carrying a possibly greater significance than any political movement in years, the formation of the National Progressive Republican League was announced here today.

Backed by nine United States senators, six governors, 13 members of the House of Representatives and many other prominent progressives, the new organization binds itself to make a nation-wide fight "for the establishment of popular government."

Representing the progressive wing of the Republican party, the league was looked upon here today as the opening wedge for the contest of the progressives to gain control of the party before the next presidential election.

In the Senate the organization is composed of the La Follette-Cummins-Beveridge faction, with Senator Bourne (Rep., Oregon) named as president of the league. In the House the Norris-Murdock insurgent element forms the representation. Among the private citizens appearing in the original list are William Allen White of Kansas, Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts, Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Francis J. Heney of California, Ray Stannard Baker of Massachusetts and many others.

The declaration of principles—the platform of the new organization—is, in part, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, associate ourselves together, as the National Progressive Republican League.

"The object of the league is the promotion of popular government and progressive legislation.

"Popular government in America has been thwarted, and progressive legislation strangled by the special interests which control caucuses, delegates, conventions and party organizations and through control of the machinery of government, nominations and platforms elect administrations, legislatures, representatives in Congress and United States senators, and control cabinet officers.

"Under existing conditions legislation in the public interest has been baffled and defeated. This is evidenced by the long struggle to secure laws, but partially effective, for the control of rail-way rates and services, the revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and consumer, statutes dealing with trusts and combinations, based on sound economic principles as applied to modern industrial and commercial conditions; a wise, comprehensive and impartial reconstruction of banking and monetary laws; the conservation of coal, oil, gas, timber, water powers, and other natural resources, belonging to the people and for the enactment of all legislation solely for the common good.

"The Progressive Republican League believes that popular government is fundamental to all other questions. To this end it advocates:

"1—The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

"2—Direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials.

"3—The direct election of delegates to national conventions, with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for President and Vice-President.

"4—Amendment to state constitutions providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.

"5—A thorough going corrupt practices act.

"A plan for extending the league's activity throughout the nation is set forth in a paragraph on state organization which follows:

"The league will cooperate with progressives in the several states and wherever acceptable will render assistance in promoting the organization of state leagues.

"At the first meeting of the league, held Saturday night, the following officers were elected:

President, Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Oregon.

First vice-president, Representative G. W. Norris, Nebraska.

Second vice-president, Governor Chase Osborn, Michigan.

Treasurer, Charles R. Crane, Chicago.

Executive committee—Senator Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Senator Joseph L. Bristow, Kansas; Representative E. H. Hubbard, Iowa; Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Representative-elect William Kent, California; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; George L. Record, New Jersey and the president, vice-president and treasurer members ex-officio.

President Bourne of the league said today:

"The declaration of principles of the

FIGURE IN NEW LEAGUE



CHARLES R. CRANE.



JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.

MAYOR WILL REVIEW RECORD OF HIS FIRST YEAR UNDER CHARTER

Two weeks from today Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will deliver his second annual address as mayor under the new Boston city charter on the occasion of inducting into office one new member of the council, Ernest E. Smith and the swearing in anew of the two members who have been reelected, Timothy J. Buckley and Daniel J. McDonald.

The address will by no means be as lengthy as that of a year ago and will be devoted largely to a review of the city's financial condition at the close of the fiscal year on Jan. 31.

The mayor says he believes he has made good this year and is proud of the record made under what he declares to be decidedly adverse circumstances, and he says he is determined to make an equally good record for himself and the city during the coming year.

He will summarize the improvements he has actually secured for Boston and urge the council to continue these improvements and the general policy which has inaugurated in connection with all city departments.

Mayor Fitzgerald will set forth about 40 accomplishments which he claims go to prove his good record during this administration. If some of these items are exceedingly trivial, the mayor says "they were done, and whatever results there are were secured by this administration."

It is said there is every indication that the city will wind up affairs for the year with a balance of unexpended funds and this notwithstanding the fact that the collection of personal taxes is considerably below the usual per cent.

The mayor points out first that he sliced an even \$1,000,000 off the budget estimates of the several city departments for the annual appropriations and in spite of the fact that the school committee placed a 40 cent increase in the tax rate on his administration, by using their authority from the Legislature to borrow funds for school construction he lowered the tax rate 10 cents a thousand.

In securing a readjustment of the proportion of the metropolitan district expenses to be paid by Boston the mayor saved the city money but he declares Boston's share is still too great.

Another accomplishment of the year is the new city ordinances consolidating the street, water and sewer departments into a board of public works. This he did on the recommendation of Louis K. Rourke, head of the street department, with the aid of the city council.

Two other innovations were the bureau of information and complaints and the board of municipal research, the former being established by the mayor and the latter recommended by

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

INVENTION ENABLES MOTION PICTURES TO BE GIVEN IN LIGHT

Motion pictures shown while theater lights are burning brightly may be a feature of entertainments in the near future if the seemingly successful apparatus tested at Keith's theater is finally proven practical.

The new method in effect is even better than the old, it is said, an important change being that flickering is almost entirely done away with.

A specially invited audience saw the apparatus at work in Keith's theater Sunday afternoon.

Instead of the house being in darkness only the footlights at the front of the stage were extinguished.

S. L. Rothkopf then gave an exhibition of more than an hour.

The pictures lost nothing of their force by being displayed in a lighted theater and retained the requisite depth and relative tone values.

The innovation is said to involve a special screen and lens.

Keith's theater, it is said, will no longer be darkened during the last feature of the daily program.

At present the rights are under exclusive control, but it is expected that leases of machines will be made in the future.

TAUNTON'S FUND FOR Y. M. C. A. IS NOW OVER \$18,000

TAUNTON, Mass.—At the Y. M. C. A. campaign luncheon in Odd Fellows hall today it was announced that the total subscription in the \$36,000 fund campaign for swimming pool, dormitories, improvements and mortgage had reached \$18,373.50.

The executive committee secured \$1025, the business men's committee \$1000, and the younger men's committee \$1036.50. The total at midnight Saturday was \$14,652.

Two subscriptions included in the total were Cobb, Bates & Verxa, \$500, and W. R. Park, Jr., \$500.

Enthusiasm at the luncheon indicated that the entire sum will be raised within the period of eight days.

MORE WEIL CASE TESTIMONY.

Frank B. Davis, a former partner of the defendant, was the principal witness in the continued hearing of Victor M. Weil, president of the Inter Trust Security Company, before William H. Hayes, 2d, United States commissioner, at the federal building today. Weil is charged with using the mails to defraud.

ELECT NEW TENNESSEE SENATOR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Luke Lea, independent Democrat, was succeeded by James B. Frazier by the Tennessee Legislature today. This ends a deadlock of more than a fortnight. Lea was considered a dark horse.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

BOSTON & LOWELL ROAD ASKS TO ISSUE 2800 NEW SHARES

Authorization to issue 2800 shares of additional capital stock was asked in a petition from the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation, filed with the railroad commissioners today.

The proceeds are to be used as part payment to the Boston & Maine for improvements made by that road in the property of the Boston & Lowell up to and including June 30.

The balance owed to the Boston & Maine by the Lowell road is \$724,613. An issue of stock has been requested for the purpose of paying off a part of this amount, under the terms by which the Boston & Lowell was leased to the Boston & Maine, June 22, 1887.

"The declaration of principles of the

NEPONSET CITIZENS CELEBRATE ADVENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES

Business Activity Along Shores of River Results in Holding of a Public Reception to Companies and Men

CHURCH IS CROWDED

Tenements for the Help One of the Demands Made Upon This Section of the City by the Various Speakers.

That part of Boston and Dorchester known as Neponset is enjoying a period of greater industrial activity than it has ever experienced.

The boom was inaugurated at the opening of the year when the George Lawley Sons corporation, yacht builders, transferred its business from South Boston to Neponset. The company had grown its quarters in South Boston and

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

BOSTON ATTORNEY IS NAMED FOR HEAD OF REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS



SAMUEL J. ELDER.

DEMOCRATS SEEKING STATE CHAIRMAN TO SUCCEED MACLEOD

Democratic leaders are searching for a candidate for chairman of their state committee.

The members of the committee are to meet at the Quincy house on Thursday at 1 p. m. for the purpose of organizing for the year, but they have come to no agreement as to a chairman to succeed Frederick J. Macleod, who has resigned after two years service.

Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and other Democrats in the eastern section of the state are trying to induce John F. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee, to reconsider his declaration not to accept the state chairmanship. Mr. McDonald was chairman of Mr. Fitzgerald's campaign against James J. Storrow. He is said to be favored by practically all the Democratic leaders of this city.

If Mr. McDonald will not be a candidate, it is said that the names of John A. Kiggen of Hyde Park and Frank Richardson of Gloucester will be presented for consideration. Mr. Kiggen is an old-line Democrat who has not been actively interested in politics of late years.

Mr. Richardson won a place on the state committee this year because of his activities in behalf of the Democratic cause in Essex county.

David F. O'Connell of Fitchburg is another member of the committee for whom a movement has been started. Many Democrats of western Massachusetts are said to favor a western man as chairman. The name of Theodore M. O'Connor of Northampton has been put forward, but as Mr. O'Connor is not a member of the committee it is said he probably would not be chosen for chairman.

STOCK ISSUE SOON FOR STEAMER LINE

Subscriptions to a capital stock issue of not less than \$1,000,000 for the proposed Boston-Texas steamship line will be called for within a short time by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee which has charge of organizing this project.

Members of the committee believe that the line will greatly lessen the cost of raw material in New England and open a market of 5,000,000 persons to goods manufactured in this part of the country.

NORTH ABINGTON FIREMEN CONTROL STUBBORN BLAZE

NORTH ABINGTON, Mass.—Firemen worked several hours early today before they subdued a fire that completely destroyed the Culver house, the Atwood block on North avenue, and Poole's stable in the rear of these structures.

When the flames were at their highest, leaping across North avenue and endangering the Crossett shoe factory opposite, a steamer was summoned from Rockland, four miles away, to help fight the flames. A loss of \$25,000 was sustained, of which \$15,000 is covered by insurance.

Speaker Will Not Depend Upon Political Leaders in His Campaign for the Republican Nomination.

STATE REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS TO ELECT ITS NEW OFFICIALS

Samuel J. Elder will be proposed by the election committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts for president of that organization at the meeting at 4 p. m. today in the club headquarters, 19 Milk street. Former Governor John L. Bates is the retiring president. The following names will be placed in nomination, which practically means election:

President, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester; secretary, Courtney Crocker of Boston; treasurer, Arthur L. Devens of Hamilton; vice-presidents, by congressional districts, first, Franklin E. Snow, Greenfield; second, Richard W. Irwin, Northampton; third, Robert M. Washburn Worcester; fourth, George R. Wallace, Fitchburg; fifth, George E. Cundhardt, North Andover; sixth, John E. Saltonstall, Beverly; seventh, Charles H. Hastings, Lynn; ninth, Frank F. Cook, Winthrop; tenth, Laban Pratt, Dorchester; eleventh, March G. Bennett, Boston; twelfth, Frederick Ayer, Newton; thirteenth, Herbert E. Cushman, New Bedford; fourteenth, George E. Keith, Brockton.

Executive committee—Chairman, Francis H. Manning, Boston; Albion S. Bemis, Boston; Frank P. Bennett, Saugus; William D. Chapple, Salem; George E. Dean, Falmouth; Joseph J. Feoley, Dorchester; Robert Luce, Somerville; Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge; Herbert L. Parsons, Greenfield; Joseph H. Soliday, Dedham; Roger Wolcott, Milton.

Election committee for three years (chairman to be chosen today)—Charles V. Blanchard, Somerville; John G. Brackett, Arlington; Israel Brayton, Fall River; Philip S. Dalton, Milton; Harry W. Goddard, Worcester.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

MR. WALKER GOES DIRECT TO PEOPLE IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Speaker Will Not Depend Upon Political Leaders in His Campaign for the Republican Nomination.

USING POSTAL CARDS

Mayor Fitzgerald and Other Democrats Urging Joseph J. Corbett to Succeed Judge Bond on Superior Bench.

Joseph Walker, speaker of the House, declared his intention today of breaking away from the old method of campaigning for the Republican nomination for Governor. He purposed to appeal directly to the voters, he says, rather than to depend upon the work of active political leaders.

The voters of Brookline, Mr. Walker's home town, are receiving postal cards from the speaker requesting them to say whether they will give him support in his campaign.

Mr. Walker does not intend to canvass the whole state in this way, but will appeal to voters outside of his home town by other methods. He said that he would like to reach the electorate of the state by means of the postal card canvass but found it impracticable because of the expense incurred.

"Some candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1912 are now quietly working to line up the active Republican leaders throughout the state in their behalf," said the speaker. "I do not purpose to use this method in my campaign. I want to appeal directly and openly to the people of the state and to this end I am beginning my campaign early.

"Especially do I want to get the support of the residents of my home town. So I have sent to each of the voters of Brookline a reply post card asking him to state whether he will give me his support for the office I seek.

"I should like to appeal in this way to all the voters of the state. Obviously I cannot do this because of the cost for postage. I could not afford to undergo this expense.

"I would like to say that whatever

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

NEW ENGLAND MEN MAKE A PLEA FOR SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Representative Greene of Massachusetts Is Among Those to Urge Action at Merchant Marine Congress

MR. KIRBY OPENED

Fall River Man Declares Gallinger Measure Will Produce Just the Results That Have Been Desired.

WASHINGTON—Many New England business men are in Washington today attending the

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MONITOR**

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for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
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ON THE CLASSIFIED
AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

**NEPONSET CITIZENS
CELEBRATE ADVENT
OF NEW INDUSTRIES**

(Continued from Page One.)

sold its property to the Boston Elevated Railway.

The corporation now occupies some 10 or 12 acres along Neponset's waterfront. Here it will carry on the work of dredging, wharf building, grading, etc. In the summer it will employ 300 men skilled in all branches of shipbuilding and in the winter months about 100. This company built the renowned cup defenders *Puritan* and *Mayflower*, and have also built torpedo boats for the United States government.

In addition to the Lawley concern the Hallett & Davis Piano Company is now located here. It has just erected a fireproof concrete building at a cost of \$150,000 and a force of over 600 men is employed.

Under the auspices of the Neponset Brotherhood and the Neponset Improvement Association a complimentary reception has just been given to representatives and employees of the two companies. The invitation included these concerns already established in Neponset: The A. T. Stearns Lumber Company; the W. E. Sheldon Yacht & Power Boat Company; the Coffin Valve Company; the Colonial File Company; the Lundin Steel Casting Company; and the Eddy Refrigerator Company.

The residents responded to the call for support and filled to overflowing one of the largest churches in Neponset. The Rev. Charles H. Washburn, chairman of the executive committee of the Neponset Brotherhood, presided. Among the speakers were admiral Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; Walter Ballantine, president of the city council; Mr. Conway, representing Hallett & Davis Co.; A. T. Stearns and George Lawley. Mr. Conway said: "All we ask is that you build the tenements and we will fill them with tenants." Mr. Lawley asked one favor only from the people of Neponset and that was that there should never be an open bar or saloon in Neponset.

The introduction of these new industrial enterprises bring to the front the many needs of Neponset. Improved car service is wanted, quicker and more frequent trains on the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad and better street lighting. Neponset's playground is in need of lights. A petition for a new subway from Andrew square is being extensively signed and it is asked that it may be extended to Neponset. The mayor has been asked for an appropriation of \$45,000 for a new street running from Highland avenue to the new building of Hallett & Davis. Then the old wooden bridge which was condemned two years ago may be replaced by a new and handsome structure.

Further tenement accommodation is badly needed in Neponset as employees now have to travel to and from outside sections.

The officers of the Neponset Brotherhood are: President, Walter N. Baker; vice-president, Oliver S. Hayward; treasurer, Pearl J. Caldwell; secretary, Charles H. Rose; executive committee, Henry A. Frost, Charles M. Warren, Arthur H. Merritt, James F. Paige.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—"The Maestro's Masterpiece," CASTLE SQUARE—"Jack and the Beanstalk," HOLINS, Davis, Williams, R. E. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, DAJESTIC—"Madame X," PARK—"Arsene Lupin," SHUBERT—"The Balkan Princess."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

TUESDAY—Steiner Hall, 8:15 p. m., soprano recital, Mr. and Mrs. David Adams. THURSDAY—Cicero Hall, 8:15 p. m., Flonzaley Quartet. FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., four-part public rehearsal Boston Symphony Orchestra; Heinrich Warneke soloist. SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., four-part concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Heinrich Warneke soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

DONDAY 8 p. m.—"Pique de Drame" and "Priscilla." WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Carmen." FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Giulio del Golden West." SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Aida." SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Madam Butterfly."

MRS. MARTIN IS SENTENCED.

NEWARK, N. J.—Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, the mother of Oney W. M. Sneed, who passed on in East Orange, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by Judge Ten Eyck here today.

**CHARLES RIVER BASIN
IS ENCROACHED ON IT
IS SAID AT HEARING**

Hearings were given today by the committee of the Legislature on metropolitan affairs on the recommendation in the various metropolitan commission annual reports.

Henry D. Yerxa of Cambridge, who appeared for the Charles river basin commission, said that the commission had been out of office for some months and that he only appeared to explain two recommendations for legislation which the basin commission thought desirable. Under the act the abutters on the basin have no individual rights beyond the abutment wall, but the Union Boat Club has one or two overhanging structures which encroach on the boundary line of the basin and extend over it.

There are also two or more buildings down at the bridge which overhang the basin. As the property is now entirely in the possession of the city of Boston, the commission thought it advisable that the state should be some restrictive legislation enacted in order that the encroachments do not continue and the city lose any of its rights by allowing them to do so.

Forrest S. Barker, chairman of the gas and electric light commission, was heard in support of the board's recommendation that the smoke law of last year be so amended as to permit the board to make prosecutions for violation of the act. There was no opposition.

Secretary Davenport of the metropolitan water and sewerage board asked that the board be permitted to use an unexpended balance in extending the south metropolitan sewer system to Braintree, should that town apply for admission.

At the request of Representative Cavanaugh of Everett, who said that the officials of his city had insufficient notice of the hearing, the committee postponed until Feb. 6 its hearing on the bill to provide that the metropolitan water and sewerage board shall pay \$213 annually for 15 years to the city of Malden as compensation for taking its sewer in connecting the sewerage system with the north metropolitan system.

**TEACH GEOGRAPHY
BY STEREOPTICON**

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Ross Varden, principal of the Greenwood school, and Herbert Willey, president of the Parents School Association, have agreed to teach geography by colored views to be thrown on a screen with the stereopticon purchased by the last graduating class.

The pictures will be in series of from 100 to 150 colored slides of the Panama Canal Zone, the northern Pacific country, Yellowstone park, the Grand Canyon of Arizona and portions of Europe and other foreign countries.

**CAVE-IN BURIES
THREE LABORERS**

Three men were buried by a cave-in on Boston street, South Boston, this afternoon. They were excavating for the foundation of a new school building, which is being built near the Polish church.

The fall of earth came without warning. One man, who was soon rescued, was not seriously injured. Firemen, police and citizens are working to rescue the other two men. All car traffic has been diverted from the street.

**DRAPER PLANT
STORIES DENIED**

Conditions at the Draper Company plant at Hopedale are orderly today. A force of 30 special officers are on duty for a time, according to Charles E. Nutting, general manager, to prevent any possibility of the belt cutting which took place recently.

The selectmen have called for town meetings on Friday evening, and Wednesday evening, Feb. 8. The latter will take up the water commissioner's report.

NEWSBOY GETS \$7500 VERDICT.

A verdict of \$7500 for the plaintiff was returned by a jury in the suit of Suffolk superior court today in the suit of Mariano Gaspariello, a newsboy, against the Boston Elevated railway.

The boy was pushed by a conductor, it was alleged, from a car which he boarded to sell a paper to a passenger. He was run over by another car and lost a leg.

RAILROAD TALK FOR HARVARD.

J. R. Freeman, chief engineer of the Boston & Albany railroad, is announced to speak on "The Relation of a College Education to the Railroad Service," this evening at 8 o'clock, in Pierce hall, Harvard University, under the auspices of the college engineering society.

**HANKOW CONSUL
ASKS U. S. GUNBOAT**

HANKOW, China—Robert Brent Moore, the American consul-general, communicated with his government today asking that a gunboat be sent to this port to protect American interests in the event of a continuation of the rioting that began yesterday.

**ANOTHER VOTE LOST
BY W. F. SHEEHAN IN
NEW YORK DEADLOCK**

ALBANY, N. Y.—The senatorial deadlock continues. William F. Sheehan, Tammany's candidate, lost one vote in the Senate today, but retained his strength in the Assembly.

Senator Roosevelt, leader of the insurgents, said after the ballot was taken that the action of Winfield A. Huppuch, Democratic state chairman, in issuing a statement demanding that the Democratic legislators stand by the caucus choice, William F. Sheehan, had not changed the situation.

"We are opposed to Mr. Sheehan, whom we consider the candidate of the 'interests,'" he said, "and until the organization agrees to support another candidate we will prevent an election."

William Barnes, Jr., the new chairman of the Republican state committee, said today that Republican legislators must continue to vote for a Republican until an election results or the Legislature adjourns.

TRENTON, N. J.—The first skirmish in the contest for the United States senatorship from New Jersey, now held by John Keane, will take place tonight.

A conference of the members of the Democratic majority in the Legislature has been called. It has been announced that this is to be an informal meeting, but friends of James Smith, Jr., and James E. Martine, who was the primary choice last fall, are expected, should either be in control, to try to turn the conference into a caucus with an ironclad agreement. If this is done a bolt is expected.

COLONIAL FAMILY
ASSOCIATIONS TO
FORM FEDERATION

A movement to federate all colonial family associations is to be started Tuesday evening at the Revere house. A dinner at 6 o'clock will be followed by speeches from descendants of the early settlers, the Rev. Dr. George Hodges of Cambridge and the Rev. Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain.

Headquarters with a bureau of information are to be established in Boston, with a registry of historians and genealogists and a record for historic data and relics. A periodical is to be published primarily as a means of communication between members and devoted to the significance of the family in sentiment, state and story.

All worthy men and women of colonial descent are to be eligible to membership in the American Society of Colonial Families, federated for "mutual service and good citizenship." The temporary officers are: President, William A. Randal; treasurer, Ernest A. Washburn, and secretary, George A. Smith, 6 Beacon street.

**HYDE PARK WATER
BRINGS LITIGATION**

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Condemnation of the present supply from the Hyde Park Water Company's plant, purchased April 1, 1910, by the town for \$500,000, may cause the town to join in the metropolitan water system.

The pictures will be in series of from 100 to 150 colored slides of the Panama Canal Zone, the northern Pacific country, Yellowstone park, the Grand Canyon of Arizona and portions of Europe and other foreign countries.

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HANKOW, China—Robert Brent Moore, the American consul-general, communicated with his government today asking that a gunboat be sent to this port to protect American interests in the event of a continuation of the rioting that began yesterday.

New Problems and Old Rules

By John Hunter Sedgwick.

WHETHER one believes in ship subsidy or not, and whatever side one takes in the present question that has been before Congress of the best way to encourage and build up anew the industry of ship-building in the United States, one cannot but observe how much New England has depended upon ships and how much their building has been done along the New England coast.

Hardly had the first settlers shaken the salt water out of their clothes, than ship-building began and was continued. Natural aptitude and necessity made them look to the sea as a friend and ally, and this feeling today is possessed by thousands of their descendants.

The body that overlooked the affairs of the Massachusetts settlers was known as the "Governor and company of the Massachusetts bay in New England," and were in the habit of sending out from time to time letters of instruction to Endicott and his counsellors. These letters speak of all sorts of goods and commodities necessary for the colonists, and in the second, dated May 28, 1629, is a passage making a request that certain passengers be given transportation in "our bark that is already built in the

country." Alexander Young, in his note to this passage, gives it as his opinion that this was probably the first vessel built in the colony, being built two years before Winthrop's bark at "Mistick." She was called the Blessing of the Bay, a more pleasing name for a ship than some we find today in the merchant service, and was launched on the 4th of July, 1631.

In this note Mr. Young points out that Matthew Cradock, who was the first Governor of the colony, built ships at his yard on the "Mistick"; he had a vessel of 100 tons on the stocks in 1633, and for next year contemplated a ship of twice that tonnage. So we see that the little colony was taking to the water very kindly. Mr. Young shows further that at Marblehead was built in 1636 the Desire, of 120 tons; that Hugh Peters in 1640 set men to work at Salem on a ship of 300 tons, and the Bostonians, emulous of Salem, set to building another at Boston of 150 tons. In 1642 five more ships were built, three at Boston, one at Dorchester and one at Salem, and in 1644 was built at Cambridge a ship of 250 tons. This was followed in 1646 by one of 300 tons at Boston. Mr. Young quotes the author of "New England's First Fruits," who says that in 1642 "besides many boats, shallops, hoyas, lighters, pinnaces, we are in a way of building ships of an 100, 200, 300, 400 tons."

It does not appear from J. J. Babson's history of Gloucester that vessels larger than sloops or shallops were owned in the place before the eighteenth century, although he states that a ship was built in the town as early as 1643. He shows, moreover, that in 1661 William Stevens contracted to build a ship of 68 feet keel, 23 feet beam, 9 feet 6 inches draft; he was to be paid at the rate of £3 3s. per burden ton, and was to receive part in good quality "shugar." But in 1702 a couple of sloops were built by the brothers Sanders, and two years later one of them built two brigantines of 80 and 100 tons respectively. The brigantine, as the reader will remember, is still a favorite rig with Greek shipwrights. From that year to 1712 30 sloops or more were built, they were most of them open, and few measured 50 tons burden. They built a good many ketches, a rig that is only seen in New England waters now on an occasional yacht, but in the eighteenth century was much favored by the Yankee ship-owner. Plenty of them may be seen in Boston waters, where they are much used in the coasting trade, and are very handy.

Then Mr. Walker continues: "I have announced my candidacy for Governor of Massachusetts. I wish especially in my campaign to have the support of Brookline. I intend to appeal to the people without the use of money, directly or indirectly, to influence their decision. I shall rely strongly on my friends and those who believe in the things I stand for. I write you at this early date because I must begin to find out on whom, later, I may rely for support."

On the return card is the following pledge: "You may count on my personal support for Governor."

Mayor Fitzgerald and other Democratic leaders in the city are said to be supporting Joseph J. Corbett, a special justice of the Charlestown municipal court, for the superior court bench to fill the place left vacant by Judge Bond.

The mayor is said to have urged Governor Foss to appoint Mr. Corbett to the first vacancy that should occur on the superior bench. The Governor has not committed himself on the question but it is said that he is friendly to the mayor's candidate.

Mr. Corbett has long been closely associated with the mayor and has given special assistance to him in his many political campaigns. Mr. Corbett is a graduate of Brown University law school and has practised law in Boston since 1885. He represented Charlestown in the Senate in 1895 and 1896, and was president of the Democratic

Leading Events in Athletics

BOSTON TEAM TAKES DOUBLES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

George R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott Win Honors for Fourth Time in Past Six Years.

WIN RATHER EASILY

NATIONAL RACQUETS CHAMPIONS.

Year. Players. 1899—Q. A. Shaw H. H. Hunnewell. 1900—L. M. Stockton G. R. Fearing. 1901—H. D. Scott G. R. Fearing, Jr. 1902—H. D. Scott G. H. Brooke. 1903—H. D. Scott R. K. Cassatt. 1904—Q. A. Shaw Jr. M. Bartlett. 1905—Q. A. Shaw Jr. H. D. Scott. 1906—G. R. Fearing Jr. H. D. Scott. 1907—R. Flinke L. Wrenn. 1908—G. R. Fearing Jr. H. D. Scott. 1909—A. S. Shaefer Jr. D. Daughton. 1910—R. Flinke L. Waterbury. 1911—G. R. Fearing Jr. H. D. Scott.

For the fourth time in the past six years, George R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, representing Boston, captured the national doubles racquets championship of this country on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet Club, yesterday, defeating Payne Whitney and M. Berger of New York in the final round by four straight games, 15—5, 15—5, 15—8, 15—5.

Fearing's playing in the final match was as good as he has ever shown during the many years he has been interested in racquets. His service was practically unreturnable, and in every department of the game he was the superior of the others participating in the match. Scott rendered him valuable assistance at times, particularly in the last game, when he got his service breaking nicely, but Fearing's work was dazzling at all times. In the second game, Fearing scored eight successive aces on his service, and his all-round court play was a fine exhibition.

George R. Standing, the New York Club professional, and Will Ganley, one of the local club marksmen, were beaten in a lively match by Jack Suter, the Philadelphia club professional, with Fritz Glocker, another local marksman, as his partner. The winning scores were 15—2, 15—11, 15—8, 17—4. The summary:

NATIONAL RACQUET DOUBLES.

Final Round.

George R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, Boston, defeated Payne Whitney and M. Berger, New York, 15—5, 15—5, 15—8.

BROOKLINE HIGH HAS PROMISING RIFLE SHOOTERS

Only School Team of Its Class in This Vicinity and Much Interest Is Being Taken in It.

The Brookline high rifle team and club has been reorganized again this year by Capt. Francis Capper. The team is the only school team in the vicinity, and great interest is manifested by the students at the school.

The team has about a dozen matches each year. Last year they lost only one match to the Harvard military school of Los Angeles, Cal., finishing sixth in the United States interscholastic tournament, and winning the New England championship. About 35 men shoot in the First Corps Cadets army and on private property at Chestnut Hill, and are being coached by E. P. Carver, who is manager of the Harvard Varsity Rifle Club.

Since the organization of the team in 1909, they have won 25 individual marksman's medals, and with Capper, Haslem, Pollard, Briggs, Crory and Fessenden as veterans they should win the New England championship again this year. Other men who are promising are Pond, Hight, Olst, Crafts, Stone and Hussey.

Capper is also a member of the First Corps Cadets, and has won many medals since joining them. Manager Haslem has arranged for a number of intercity matches to take place later in the year.

STEAMSHIPS MEET AT SEA.

DOVER, Eng.—The Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, which left New York Jan. 12 for Hamburg, and the Wilson liner Tasso put in here on Sunday. They were in collision off Goodwin Sands. The President Lincoln received no damage, but the Tasso when she came into the harbor here was badly down by the head.

AUSTRALIA TO HAVE LEAGUE.

CINCINNATI—E. V. Wilmer and Jefferson Livingston have left Cincinnati for San Francisco, whence they will sail in about a week for Australia. It is understood they expect to formulate their plans for a baseball league in Australia before returning to this country.

THOMAS' CONTRACT ARRIVES.

The Boston Americans received the signed contract of Catcher Thomas for 1911. Thomas is a new man who comes from the Pacific League and who is expected to make good in major league baseball.

BOSTON NATIONAL OFFICIALS HOLD SPECIAL MEETING

Signed Contract of Third Baseman C. L. Herzog Is Received With Satisfactory Letter.

President W. H. Russell of the Boston Nationals is in Boston today and this morning had a long conference with Manager Tenney, Directors Murphy and Fred Lake. While no official announcement was given out up to noon, it was believed that the subject under discussion was the Shean-Shafer deal.

This afternoon a directors' meeting will be held and it is expected that L. C. Page, vice-president of the club and the man who announced Saturday that he would not consent to the deal, will attend, when the matter will be thoroughly discussed.

Third Baseman C. L. Herzog of the Boston Nationals set in his contract for 1911 today. He is wintering at Ridgeley, Md., and in the letter which accompanied the contract states that he is perfectly satisfied with the terms offered by the club and that he will show his appreciation of the fact when the time comes.

Bowling Standings

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Aver.
Colonial	39	13	19,868	500
Winton	39	22	20,072	512
Winton Boat	39	22	19,866	500
Winthrop Yacht	22	30	19,888	500
B. A. A.	21	31	19,818	500
Dudley	18	34	19,645	500

Reviewed

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Aver.
South Boston Y. C.	14	16	10,160	480
Wilson	27	17	16,306	495
Alston	26	23	12,805	481
Cottage Park Y. C.	26	18	15,930	500
Winthrop Y. C.	23	21	16,045	496
Newtowne	22	22	16,074	487
Dudley	23	23	15,930	495
Oxford	14	30	15,983	481
Reviewed	13	31	15,465	468

NEWTON LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Aver.
Maugus	31	8	32,840	842
Hunnewell	27	17	33,344	855
Alston	26	23	32,805	841
Gates	24	22	32,735	849
Neighborhood	16	23	31,957	871
Highland	15	24	30,487	811
Riverside	14	30	31,694	812
Newton Boat	5	34	29,225	749

FURNITURE LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Aver.
Shawmut	47	9	18,610	443
Clark	47	12	18,209	435
Wood	47	12	18,239	439
Ferdinand	39	17	18,229	433
Dunn	33	23	18,275	435
Atkinson	31	25	17,801	429
Brooks	20	36	17,061	406
Pray	18	36	17,330	413
Brooks	18	36	17,217	409
Holmes Luce	17	36	17,765	418
Met. Mfg. Co.	17	36	17,106	408
Grand Rapids	4	62	16,067	380

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Aver.
Transcript 1	10	2	4,149	461
Transcript 2	9	3	4,094	456
Day Item	4	3	3,908	449
Herald	4	4	4,040	449
Journal	5	5	3,935	437
Monitor	6	6	3,926	436
Globe	5	7	3,931	436
Post 2	7	7	3,765	418
Post 1	3	9	3,770	419
American	2	10	3,800	406

PAPER TRADE LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Aver.
Carter, Rice & Co.	4	6	6,660	444
St. Mary's Co.	14	17	6,718	447
D. P. Morris Co.	12	8	6,699	450
John Carter Co.	10	6	5,041	420
Tilestone, L. Co.	5	11	4,765	396
Dennison-Frat Co.	6	12	2,452	272
Andrews-Burt Co.	1	19	5,926	394

POSTOFFICE LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Aver.
March	45	15	19,718	441
Rock Hill	38	22	19,182	450
April	37	22	19,295	428
Amherst	5	25	19,025	422
Maryland Agricultural College	1	23	19,524	433
Williamsburg	18	24	19,524	433
Bucknell	19	24	19,524	433
West Virginia	20	24	18,856	418
May 3	21	23	18,423	409
Catholic University	6	20	18,423	409
Swarthmore	10	23	18,615	413
Dickinson	13	20	18,275	406
Maryland Athletic Club	20	24	18,275	406
Georgetown	17	24	18,275	406

PARMALEE SETS UP A NEW ENDURANCE RECORD IN BIPLANE

Amateur in Wright Machine
Remains in Air for 3h. 39m.
and 49 1-5s. at the San
Francisco Meet.

CHEERED BY 25,000

SAN FRANCISCO—A new endurance record was made at the aviation meet here Sunday when Phillip O. Parmalee, piloting a Wright biplane, remained aloft for 3h 39m 49 1-5s.

The best previous American record was that of A. L. Welch of St. Louis of 3h 11m 55s. Arch Hookey was credited with an unofficial flight at Los Angeles of 3h 17m.

A crowd of 25,000 persons cheered Parmalee as he circled above them and when he finally descended Gen. Tasker H. Bliss was among those to offer congratulations.

SELECTS LANDING PLACE.

HAVANA, Cuba.—J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, inspected the parade ground and the polo field at Camp Columbia Sunday. He decided that the polo field was an ideal spot for a landing. Mr. McCurdy will leave here today for Key West and it is his intention to start Tuesday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock on his aerial voyage to Cuba. He expects to make the run in two hours.

PYTHIANS TO GIVE DANCE AND DRILL

The second annual ball of Colonial lodge, No. 53, Knights of Pythias, will be held Wednesday evening at Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building. There will be a competitive drill at 8:30 o'clock between Marathon company, second regiment, Capt. Harvey T. Pond, and Blue Hill company, third regiment, Capt. Clarence J. Wing of the regular rank. The judges are Brig.-Gen. William H. Oakes (retired), Col. Perlie A. Dyar, and Maj. John H. Dunn.

Prominent state and city officials have been invited, also Col. J. Edson Young, Brig.-Gen. L. J. McKenzie and staff, who will attend in full military dress, and George E. Cleaves, G. C., and George E. Howe, G. K. R. S. Walter L. Sears is chairman of the ball committee and floor marshall.

LYNN'S CHURCH UNION TO MEET

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Inter-Church Union, organized primarily for the purpose of taking the religious census of this city and stimulating greater interest in religious affairs of the 33 combined churches, will be the guest of the Central Congregational church this evening.

Plans will be formulated for a summer campaign in which automobiles are to be used. Among the speakers will be President Ralph W. Brown, Frederick A. Phillips, Edwin B. Redfield, the Rev. C. O. Farnham, the Rev. O. L. Poland, the Rev. C. Thurston Chase of Lynn and H. E. Dodge of Fall River. Miss Hannah E. Newhall is chairman of the banquet committee.

EDUCATION TALK BY DR. HUNTINGTON

William E. Huntington, president of Boston University, addressed the Sunday afternoon conference of the Young Men's Christian Union on "The Complete Man, His Education."

"Education means the enlargement of a young man's interests," he said. "He will love books as well as business; he will be a thinker as well as a toiler; he will be ready to lead and not merely follow in the public affairs of his community."

LYNN GUEST NIGHT BY OUTLOOK CLUB

LYNN, Mass.—Guest night will be observed by the Outlook Club in the women's clubhouse this evening. A drama, "The Lighthouse Keeper," will be given by ladies of the club and their husbands, under the direction of Miss Marie Ware Laughton.

Those taking parts will be Leon Hitch, M. Cameron MacDonald, Carl H. Anderson, Mial D. Chase, Stanley M. Gray, George B. Sargent, Lillian A. Crane, Mae C. Deane, Mrs. Bessee Savill Anderson, Louise Stiles Mudgett.

Mrs. Mary F. O'Shea will be hostess.

PLAN TO TRAIN SECRETARIES.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—William Knowles Cooper, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Washington, D. C., announces that progress is being made on the project of a school for training negroes to be Y. M. C. A. general secretaries and physical directors, in connection with Howard University of Washington.

INTERBORO HAS TEN-CAR TRAINS.

NEW YORK—Beginning today the Interboro will run 10-car express trains on the Lenox avenue line of the subway and tomorrow the 10-car service will be put in operation on the Broadway line. About 10,000 more persons an hour can get seats.

SALVING YANKEE BY TOW TO SHOAL IS NEW METHOD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—It is now proposed to raise the sunken cruiser Yankee by pumping compressed air only into fore and aft compartments, specially prepared and when she is lifted just above the bottom of the bay, to take her in tow and allow her to ground again on a shoal near Great ledge.

In this new position the Arkuckle wreckers believe that ordinary wrecking appliances can be called upon with strong chances for completing the work of salvage.

SOUTH TO CONTROL MAJOR COMMITTEES OF THE NEXT HOUSE

WASHINGTON—A declared purpose of the Democrats in the next Congress to give the chairmanships of House committees to the ranking Democrats of those committees means that the majority of chairmanships will go to the southern states.

There are about 42 of the major House committees and of this number the Democrats of the southern states, under the rule of seniority, will be in control of 34. Only eight of these committees will be manned by northerners. In this list of 42 committees there are an even dozen of the highest importance. Of this dozen the Democrats of the South will control 10; the Democrats of the North two. In addition to this control of practically all of the important committees of the House the South, in the next Congress, will have the speaker. The greatest committee of the House will be the committee of ways and means, which will also act as a committee on committees. This great committee will be headed by Representative Underwood of Alabama.

Distributing the chairmanships of these dozen great committees by states, they will be disposed of as follows:

Alabama—Ways and means, pensions, Florida—Merchant marine and fisheries, rivers and harbors.

Georgia—Interstate and foreign commerce, foreign affairs.

Tennessee—Naval affairs, postoffices and post roads.

Texas—Indian affairs, public buildings and grounds.

Democrats from New York state will head the remaining two of this dozen great committees—appropriations, military affairs. And there were southern Democrats anxious to secure both these chairmanships, and only prevented by the rule of seniority.

Following is a list of the names of the eight House committees in the list of 42 which northern states will control through chairmen:

New York—Appropriations, claims, invalid pensions, military affairs—4.

Indiana—Reform in the civil service, ways and canals—2.

Illinois—Mines and mining, enrolled bills—2.

(Continued on Page Nine, Column One.)

CONFLICT GOES ON IN MEXICO

EL PASO—Fighting continues at Galeana, south of Cases Grandes, in Mexico, and runners brought the news to Cases Grandes on Sunday that among those who perished were many women and children, killed in their homes as the federales fired on the insurgents in the houses.

Cases Grandes is still in the hands of the federales, but the inhabitants are not certain how long it will be held. It is reported now that the rebels are attempting to take all towns along the El Paso Northwestern road south of here and hold the line in order to use it to take supplies to their troops from El Paso, Juarez, opposite El Paso, according to these stories to be taken.

ALIENS ADMITTED IN DECEMBER 59,481

WASHINGTON—Immigrants admitted to the United States in December numbered 59,481. The following table shows the movement by months for the last four years:

	1910	1909	1908	1907
Jan.	50,242	43,809	27,220	54,437
Feb.	67,082	67,154	23,382	65,541
March	136,745	113,058	32,517	139,118
April	106,758	91,273	31,547	145,500
May	132,544	107,569	30,547	140,800
June	105,025	85,470	31,947	154,734
July	73,153	66,218	27,570	97,132
Aug.	75,302	59,369	26,507	81,392
Sept.	80,931	60,019	28,238	96,091
Oct.	83,805	75,603	40,004	110,513
Nov.	74,353	85,041	37,006	117,470
Dec.	59,481	68,711	46,003	66,574
Total	1,071,887	957,106	410,319	1,334,160

FORMER GOVERNOR BUYS PAPER.

MCALISTER, Okla.—Former Governor Charles N. Haskell and W. B. Anthony, Democratic House leader in the Legislature, have bought the McAlester Herald-Democrat, a daily and weekly newspaper.

FISHING STEAMER SAFE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—After sending out signal calls for assistance the fishing steamer Chicago is coming to Seattle under her own steam, according to a wireless message received by her owners Sunday night.

HARVARD TESTS TO BEGIN.

Midyear examinations in all the courses offered by the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard will begin Thursday.

INTERBORO HAS TEN-CAR TRAINS.

NEW YORK—Beginning today the Interboro will run 10-car express trains on the Lenox avenue line of the subway and tomorrow the 10-car service will be put in operation on the Broadway line. About 10,000 more persons an hour can get seats.

Here and There in Massachusetts

WALTHAM.

Waltham lodge of Elks has purchased the Sulloway property at the corner of Lexington and School streets for club-house purposes. The purchasing committee consists of John H. Clarkson, Clifford E. Cobb, Dr. Frank Harris, Timothy Sullivan, George A. Clark, Charles E. Sewall, Clinton E. Collidge.

Leland Home corporation has elected as a board of managers: Frederick P. Rutter, Herbert M. Gragg, G. Barlett Willard, Mrs. Fred Archibald, Miss Rachael Stearns, Mrs. L. O. Dennison, Charles J. Shepard, Mrs. Hollis E. Denner, Mrs. Pryor Fulton, Miss Jennie Smith.

Royal Arch chapter of Masons has installed: High priest, Charles J. Shepard; king, George Hopkins; scribe, Francis C. Mann; treasurer, William B. Comstock; secretary, Samuel Friebie; chaplain, Alonso S. Locke; captain of host, John E. Cobb; principal sojourner, George H. Dale; royal arch captain, Lyman H. Matthews; master third veil, Carl B. Horton; master second veil, Charles A. York; master first veil, Dr. H. Allen Roark; organist, Fred L. Caswell; tyler, Charles H. Parks.

WELLESLEY.

These committees have been appointed by James Chambers, the newly elected head of the board of public works: Streets, James Chambers, Robert G. Chambers, Joseph Burns; surface drainage, Robert G. Chambers, James Chambers, Clarence A. Hammond; water, Joseph Burns, James Chambers, William Walker; sewers, Clarence A. Hammond, James Chambers, Joseph Burns; accounts, William Walker, Robert G. Chambers and Clarence A. Hammond.

It will be presented in the Barn this evening. Mme. Madeleine Carre has been coaching the play. The leading role is taken by Dorothy Straine, 1911, president of L'Alliance Francaise.

Many Lawrence plays the part of the marquis, Max de Suniers. Evelyn Ingalls will be Baron Hermine de Gauvey.

Proceeds of the play will go to the Student-Alumnae building fund.

EVERETT.

These committees have been appointed by James Chambers, the newly elected head of the board of public works: Streets, James Chambers, Robert G. Chambers, Joseph Burns; surface drainage, Robert G. Chambers, James Chambers, Clarence A. Hammond; water, Joseph Burns, James Chambers, William Walker; sewers, Clarence A. Hammond, James Chambers, Joseph Burns; accounts, William Walker, Robert G. Chambers and Clarence A. Hammond.

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WAKEFIELD.

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STONEMAN.

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STONEHAM.

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MALDEN.

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It will be presented in the Barn this evening. Mme. Madeleine Carre has been coaching the play. The leading role is

MAYOR WILL REVIEW RECORD OF HIS FIRST YEAR UNDER CHARTER

(Continued from Page One.)

him and established by the city council and the finance commission.

The mayor says he feels very keenly the dealings he has had with the civil service commission and declares this one of the obstacles which he has had to combat. During the year he has sent the names of 71 appointees to office to the board, and of these 48 have been approved, 20 unapproved and there are two pending, while in the case of John R. Murphy, appointed to the board of appeals, the commission found they had no jurisdiction.

The record on which the mayor relies for a general verdict of having made good is recited by him as follows:

Urged legislation at Washington for free port.

Reduced budget estimates \$1,000,000.

Regular extra men in sanitary and street-cleaning departments put on permanent force.

Creation of department of public works.

Urged bill to limit election expenses.

Refused to allow the names of any old laborers to be taken from payrolls until proper pension system shall have been provided.

Recommended establishment of bureau of municipal research.

Established bureau of information and complaints.

Approved transfer of fish industry from T wharf to South Boston.

Reorganized bath department.

Secured readjustment of original plans for rebuilding Chelsea bridge.

Urged construction of new tunnel between North and South stations.

Reduced the tax rate 10 cents.

Authorized new fire boat, and new fire houses in Dorchester and Forest Hills.

Favored increase of state tax on automobiles.

Promoted safe and sane Fourth of July celebration.

Secured resolve for investigation of feasibility of trunk line railroad between Boston and Buffalo.

Inaugurated system of town meetings in different sections of city.

During excessively hot period ordered that women and children should ride free on all ferry boats; visited bathhouses and saw that every applicant had an opportunity to get into the water; rescinded order for shutting off city fountains, demanding that they play all night; ordered fire companies in all congested districts to flush streets at intervals during the night.

Inaugurated movement to awaken interest of community through the school children, in keeping streets clean.

Refused permit for exhibition of fight pictures.

Issued appeal for aid for Campbellton fire victims.

Urged bridge to East Boston.

Requested that finance commission investigate school finances, high pressure fire service, apportionment of cost of bridges, taxation on unearned increment, construction of uniform sidewalks, charging of fees for the use of areas, marques, etc., apportionment of industrial school funds by the state.

Ordered illumination of Shaw monument.

Park square development and \$5,000,000 hotel for Park square.

Advocated ocean mail bill.

Urged better police service on Boston Common.

Proposed statue to Columbus.

Advocated municipal garage.

Urged hospital authorities to formulate plans that would enable city to derive direct benefit from the expenditure of the Brigham funds.

Recommended the study of Spanish in the schools.

Ordered change in the method of paying street department employees, thus avoiding waste of time.

Recommended that school expert train boys in vocations.

Urged closer business relations with Cuba and South America.

Advocated that cost of water be charged to various city departments.

Advocated legislation permitting Sunday sports and the keeping open of the parks and playgrounds.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD BY SABBATH DAY ASSOCIATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the annual meeting of the New England Lord's Day League in the Central Congregational church Sunday afternoon Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, chairman of the advisory board, presided and delivered the principal address.

FIGURES OUT THAT MR. LORIMER WON

WASHINGTON—A new tangle was brought into the Lorimer contest in the Senate today by Senator Gamble in a speech defending the committee report holding that the Illinois man was not elected through corrupt practices.

He asserted that even if there were tainted votes as claimed by Senator Lorimer's opponents, Mr. Lorimer was legally elected, as the 10 tainted votes should be deducted from the total vote. That would leave 192 legal votes. Mr. Gamble declared, of which Mr. Lorimer had 98, or one more than a majority.

Senator Gamble's view is not taken seriously by the Senate.

Mayor Connery of Lynn Appoints a Woman for His Private Secretary



MISS MARY E. MORAN.
Stenographer who begins her duties in the public service.

LYNN, Mass.— Mayor Connery has appointed Miss Mary E. Moran of 30 Kirtland street, West Lynn, his private secretary. She is a stenographer for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Mayor Connery says that women make better secretaries than men. The pay is \$1000 a year.

Miss Moran entered upon her duties at city hall today.

PANAMA PRESIDENT APPROVES MR. TAFT'S FORTIFICATION STAND

PANAMA—President Arosemena today expressed his pleasure at the stand taken by President Taft in his address to the Pennsylvania Society, Saturday night, in favor of the fortification of the Panama canal.

CINCINNATI—The Ohio Beekeepers' Association will hold its annual convention in Cincinnati Feb. 16-17. About 2000 delegates are expected at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Hardware Dealers in Cincinnati Feb. 28 to March 1.

OHIO BEEKEEPERS TO MEET.
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SPEAKS AT CHANNING CLUB.
Mrs. Mary Fifield King will address the Channing Club on "Picturesque Devonshire" at a meeting at the Parker house this evening. The address will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

ALLSTON DWELLING BURNS.
An unfinished three-story frame dwelling house next to 76 Easton street, Allston, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

PEACE CLAIMS ARE RIGHT.
WASHINGTON—The House committee on naval affairs, which has been considering the bill to retire Captain Peary with the rank of rear admiral has decided that Capt. Robert E. Peary came within 1.6 miles of the north pole—near enough to establish his claim of having been at the exact spot.

LIBRARY CLUB TO MEET.
A convention of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Brookline on Jan. 26. Many addresses by prominent librarians and authors will be heard in the day. The meetings will be held in the public library building.

ROBIN BANKRUPTCY CASE.
NEW YORK—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States district court against the Railway Traction & Construction Company, with which Joseph G. Robin was connected. Judge Holt appointed Peter Alexander receiver under a bond of \$20,000.

ADDRESS ON CIVICS FOR WOMEN.
BROCKTON, Mass.—The civics department of the Woman's Club will hold its first meeting this afternoon in the high school assembly hall. Miss J. Grace Parsons, assistant superintendent of schools, will speak on "Womanhood and the City of Brockton."

DEER CAPTURED IN LYNN.
LYNN, Mass.—A wild deer was captured after it had run through the streets of this city Sunday morning and will be returned to the woods by the game warden.

LLOYD-GEORGE TO VISIT AMERICA.
NEW YORK—J. Owen Charles, police magistrate of Scranton and editor of the *Druid*, who arrived on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday, said that he had spoken to Mr. Lloyd-George, and the chancellor of the exchequer had promised to visit America and speak at the Welsh Society's celebration next fall.

FIRE IN OMAHA HOTEL.
OMAHA, Neb.—One fatality and five casualties resulted from a small fire in the Millard hotel here today.

SEED BANGOR-HOUTON CHARTER.
BANGOR, Me.—During its present session the Maine Legislature will be asked to grant a charter for a new railroad from Bangor to Houlton over a route describing nearly a straight line between the two places, a distance of about 10 miles.

Sixty-five persons submitted lists. An amusing feature of the contest was that Mr. Shea made a speech accepting the prize in which he did not once use any of the words he had submitted.

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Telegraph and Other Briefs

MICHIGAN FOR INCOME TAX.
LANSING, Mich.—The Michigan state Senate recently by an almost unanimous vote, passed the bill favoring an amendment to the constitution of the United States to provide for an income tax.

WOMAN'S CLUB FREE FROM DEBT.
CINCINNATI—The last payment has been made on the Woman's Club, which cost \$62,000.

JUDGE BOND PASSES ON.
WALTHAM, Mass.—Judge Daniel W. Bond of the superior court of Massachusetts passed on at his home, 254 Linden street, Sunday evening. He presided at the trial of Hattie LeBlanc in December.

APPOINTED MISSION SECRETARY.
DUQUOIN, Ill.—The Rev. George W. Danbury of Duquoin, who resigned recently as southern Illinois superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has been appointed general secretary of home and foreign missions of the Illinois Baptist convention, with the same territory.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDER IN CANADA.
MONTREAL, Que.—William Beardmore, interested in shipbuilding operations on the Clyde, is visiting Canada to look over the situation in connection with Canadian naval construction. He will also visit Ottawa and from there will go to Cuba, where he is interested in the sugar business.

FIRE IN EAST BOSTON.
Fire early today caused \$500 damage to the 2½-story frame dwelling owned and occupied by Timothy J. Sullivan at 52 Bennington street, East Boston.

NEW CINCINNATI BUREAU.
CINCINNATI—For greater influence in securing industries and conventions the industrial bureau and the Convention League of Cincinnati have been merged into the Cincinnati Commercial Association. Efforts are being made to raise a \$50,000 fund.

LAY CHURCH CORNER-STONE.
BROCKTON, Mass.—The corner-stone of the new Montello Swedish Lutheran church was laid Sunday with impressive ceremonies by J. E. A. Evert of Manchester, N. H., president of the New England district of Swedish Lutheran churches.

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CLEARANCE SALE

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

PAINÉ FURNITURE CO.

48 CANAL STREET Between North Station and Haymarket Square

This is our "Annual Clearance Sale," noted for many years as offering extraordinary bargains in *Good Furniture*. There are 1748 pieces. The following items represent the average reductions in every department:

Bedroom Furniture	Dining Room	Parlor and Library	Oriental Rugs
Marked from \$98.00	Marked from \$49.00	Marked from \$168.00	IN MANY INSTANCES
1 Mahogany Bureau...190.00	1 Mahog. Sideboard...100.00	1 Armchair, velour...113.00	Marked Down
3 in. 3 ft. 125.00	62.50	12 Mahogany Rockers, tapestry.....24.00	1

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MISCHA ELMAN'S RECITAL.

There was once a boy whose mother wanted him to go to business school and learn to be a merchant's clerk. She lived in a farming town near a city, and she fancied that opportunity, the genius which presides over the early pages of great men's biographies, was knocking loud on her son's door and calling him cityward to fortune. But the boy knew better than she which one of the careers that the locality offered was the right one for him. His purpose to follow that career he put away in a corner of his mind separate from everything else, and kept it so safely entrenched there that no attack or persuasion could move it. He became a farmer, and in time had the satisfaction of making a better living from half the acres of the old place than his father had ever made from all of them.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING

Where meats come from and points on selection.



(Courtesy of Goodenough & Russell.)

DISPLAY OF MEATS IN A BOSTON MARKET STALL.

We hear so much of the huge cattle ranches of the West that we naturally conclude that the meat which is shipped to us from those sections is from the cattle that have ranged the prairies in the wild, free way of 25 or 30 years ago. Picturesque as it was and appealing to the imagination, that is a phase of life that is rapidly giving way to modern methods.

Grain-stall-fed cattle are the best on the market. Having nothing to do but eat, and the food being of the proper kind, they take on fat and this is streaked through the lean, making it, when brought to the table, tender and juicy.

All the best cattle farms or ranches of the West are conducted in this way, and it is from these the best meat of the country comes. The cattle that are still allowed to range in herds up to the last or very near it, are of inferior quality and are not shipped to the markets nor do they bring the price of the stall-fed.

The modern cattle farm is a thing to see. It is enormous and is conducted with the systematic detail of any metropolitan business. The cattle are carefully watched, kept clean, given plenty of air and protected from everything that would interfere with their food value.

It is because of the extra attention given to the cattle, the extra cost of food provided, shelter and attendance, that meat prices have gone up, and, it is pointed out, the quality of the meat has improved in a like ratio.

It takes an expert in meat to tell the best from inferior qualities, but with a little attention to such things the retail purchaser can improve upon a hap-hazard method of selecting. The first-quality meat is well rounded, well filled out, it has "style." If beef, the fat is yellow and streaks of it extend through the lean. Once see a piece of the best beef or lamb by the side of a poor grade and there will be no difficulty in future in at least knowing some kinds of meat it is well not to buy. There are other qualities that are pretty good and will undoubtedly give satisfaction where the prices of the first seem out of the question, but according to the meat men it has not the "finish" of the first quality, and does not show the "class."

It is stated that the West does not

Cheesecloth Dusters

THE porcelain heads of dolls can be used in several interesting ways nowadays to make pretty things that are not dolls. The heads can be bought either with porcelain arms and the upper part of the body attached or just the head and shoulders, with separate hands to fasten to stuffed arms.

A very attractive use for a doll's head is to make a miniature parmaid to hold the door open. The foundation of this maid is a bottle which is covered with muslin and then filled with sand to make it heavy and "steady on its feet." To the muslin on the top is fastened a doll's head, and a correct parmaid's dress is sewed to the muslin around the bottle.

The arms are made of muslin stuffed with sawdust or horsehair, and the porcelain doll's hands are fastened to them. The dress should be black, with a white collar and cuffs and maid's apron with bretelles. The little maid must wear a dainty white cap on her head.

This little figure is placed on the floor against the open drawing room door, as if the maid were holding it open for a guest to enter, and the effect is quite original and attractive. In a country house where there are drafts it is often most useful as well as ornamental.

Another use for the doll's head is to make a tea cozy. A deep bowl-shaped body is made of something stiff, lined with silk. Outside of this the dress is put, with the bowl upside down, giving the effect of a woman with an old-fashioned hoop-skirt. For this cozy a head should be used that has porcelain arms and upper body, for they act as a handle to lift it.

Any style of dress may be chosen that fits with the hoop-skirt. A Dolly Varden style of bonnets, with a Marie Antoinette fichu, is good. Old-fashioned plates will give many more ideas. The "cozy lady" may have dainty petticoats or her dress may fit right over the bowl, and any amount of pretty work may be used in making her gown.

Holds Buttons Fast

To keep a bath tub free from dust, take a piece of cotton cloth rounded off at the ends to fit the shape of the tub. The bias facing about one inch wide is carefully stitched around the edge and in this is run a tape. This cover can be placed over the tub covering the edges and the tape drawn tight and tied. It is made perfectly flat and can be laundered easily.—Fall River Herald.

Favorite Chain

A favorite among the season's display of lorgnettes and watch chains is one composed of fine oxidized silver links intersected by a scroll and ball effect of gun-metal.—Kansas City Star.

PAINTED FURNITURE IS PRETTY

Much used in young girls' bedrooms.

RECENTLY there has developed a vogue for painted furniture. And nowhere can it be used with better effect than in a young girl's bedroom. There is a youthfulness and daintiness about it that makes it eminently suitable for girls.

It may be enamelled in any color to harmonize with the treatment of the room, and it may be further embellished with floral decorations. The latter idea is most effective on white enamelled wooden sets.

A room recently fitted up for a young girl had the paint done in ivory white enamel, the walls hung in white paper of creamy tint and with a rose design, and the curtains of cream-white net, with side curtains of soft pink. The furniture was a wooden set that had lain for years in the attic. It was first painted with a coat of ordinary paint, then enamelled in cream white, then formal little bunches of pink roses were painted on the headboard and footboard of the bed, on the backs of the chairs and on the drawers of the bureau.

Of course a lovely room can be evolved with a pale blue color scheme. The wooden set can be enamelled in blue and decorated with the same formal bunches of roses in a delicate pink, or else white china asters. The outside curtains should be of pale blue, but a white or cream paper in small stripes should be used with furniture painted wholly in a color to get the most artistic effect.

Pale green is perhaps a newer idea for a young girl's room than either pink or blue. And it lends itself effectively to bedroom decorations. It is also very practical, as it will disguise any defects of old furniture. The wooden set should be enamelled in a soft forest green, the wall paper should be a dainty white and green design, or else entirely white; the cotton rug should be green, and so should the curtains and cushions. This will make a deliciously cool and enchanting room.

Plate glass has for a year or more been popular as a top for small tables, show-

ing the wood through, yet having a polished and novel appearance, and this winter the fad has spread to bureaus and dressing tables.

It is a very practical idea, for the girl who has a handsome mahogany bureau has often much trouble to keep its top from being injured by water or scratched by some of the innumerable little things that are laid upon it.

The glass should be cut the exact shape of the bureau and it may have a tiny frame of mahogany fastened on it which fits over the edge of the bureau.

Or, instead of the wooden frame, a girl can finish the edge herself by gluing on a binding of heavy narrow ribbon, just as passes partout framing is done. One edge of the ribbon is glued on one side of the glass and then it is turned over the edge of the glass and glued down on the other side. Great care must be taken to have the edge of the glass come exactly in the middle of the ribbon, and at the corners the ribbon must be carefully mitered.

Glass can be used in much the same manner to make boxes for use on one's bureau or dressing table. A square box for handkerchiefs and a long one for gloves are a great convenience on any dressing table. The girl who wants to make these boxes must first make careful measurements for the exact size she wants and have a glazier cut for her two pieces exactly alike for the bottom and cover and four pieces for the sides.

Glass instead of china is becoming popular for bedrooms. It fits in admirably with a room done in white or cream-striped paper with gay chintz hangings. There is something unusually dainty about a washstand that has had a plate glass top, upon which are stood, on crocheted mats, the basin, jugs and bottles, also in glass.

Glass is used for the toilet table wherever possible. A novel idea is to paint the glass for washstand or toilet table on the under side with blue or pink silver oxidized paint, or whatever color you like. The color shows through the glass and makes a very pretty effect.—Indianapolis Star.

Belt Chat

Pin a narrow belt to the skirt while it is on the owner, as every figure requires a belt to set differently, says the Denver Times.

A slender buckle on a belt makes the waist longer.

A clasp and belt worn a trifle low in front gives a rounder, more youthful figure.

Do not thicken your waist by clothes tied up tightly, around it, let them drop a little.

Push the clothes down from the waist every time you dress.

New "Habit" Skirt

The secret of the new "habit" skirt is to shrink the seams over the hips, just one on each side, after they are stitched, using a wet cloth and hot iron on the wrong side and manipulate it until it does not show a wrinkle. These skirts are two and one fourth yards around and hang beautifully, not seeming to be that narrow.

In fitting a skirt let the front drop a little and lift the back up a bit, so that the edges of the placket hole and plait, if any, will exactly meet.—Denver Times.

CREAMY SPICE COOKIES.

Cream a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar together and, when light,

add three eggs, beaten very thoroughly.

Mix a half cup of stemmed currants with a half cup of seed and chopped raisins, and dredge plentifully with flour.

Stir into the batter a teaspoonful each of allspice, nutmeg and cinnamon—all powdered—and add enough flour to make a thin dough.

Stir in the fruit, and, when well blended, roll out into a sheet, cut into rounds and bake.

If the dough is too thin after the fruit is added, put in more flour until the right consistency to roll out. —Denver Times.

Le Calot Cascade

THE CAP CASCADE
is invaluable when dressing your back hair in this pretty and attractive fashion.
It conceals defects and deficiencies, adds attractively to the coiffure and can be detected when worn, even if your own hair becomes disarranged.
A Marie Antoinette front piece is indispensable if a becoming, soft and pleasing arrangement of the front hair is desired.
Will you not call for our catalogues for illustration? I will gladly show you how easily the answer when adjusted. Our correspondence department insures perfect satisfaction to those who cannot make their selections in person. Beautiful illustrations sent on request.
Have your own hair Permanently Waved! It will resist shampooing, dampness and all atmospheric changes. I guarantee the same to last at least a year or longer.

A. Simonson,
HAIR MERCHANT
Also the Hair Shop of **Léonard**
Largest and Finest Hair Establishment in the World.
506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
A few doors above Forty-Second Street.

Marcel Waving,
Shampooing,
Manicuring,
Facial and Scalp
Massaging.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

On Tuesday, January the 24th.

CORSETS. In Both Stores.

Augustine Corsets.

An extensive variety of models in odd sizes. Made of Broche, Coutil and Batiste.

7.50	.....	usual price 15.00
6.25	.....	" 12.50
4.75	.....	" 9.50
3.00	.....	" 6.00
1.85	.....	" 5.00
1.45	.....	" 2.50

LACE DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

A large and varied assortment of Gold and Silver All-over Laces, Shadow Nets in Black and White, Persian Novelty Bands consisting of Gold, Silver, Black and Gold and colors. Also imitation Venise Bands and Black Embroidered Net Bands.

Sale of Imitation Irish Insertions, Net Top Laces and All-overs.

15c, 25c, 45c and 65c per yard
value 25c to 1.50

INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPTS. In Both Stores.

Children's and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, Gowns and Drawers, trimmed with embroidery. Size 1½ to 14 years. Drawers, of Cambric 45c Skirts, " " 95c Gowns, of Nainsook 95c

Infants' Long and Short Dresses.

Fine Nainsook Long Slips, neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace.

Machine made 45c, 65c and 95c Hand made 1.25, 1.50 and 1.95

Short Dresses, 6 months to 2½ years.

Machine made 45c, 65c and 95c

Hand made 1.25, 1.50 and 1.95

A number of Fine Dresses in odd sizes, at greatly reduced prices. Various models.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

Nothing Takes the Place of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Take the Place of Bread

TRY THIS

Thoroughly heat Educator Wafers in the oven, leaving the door open. Serve while yet warm, and butter as you eat them. They are

Simply Irresistible

Your grocer sells them.

If not, give us his name.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.

Boston

New York Philadelphia Providence Newburyport

IT'S BETTER TO SEND TO LEWANDOS THAN TO WISH YOU HAD



LEWANDOS

AMERICAS GREATEST

CLEANERS DYERS LAUNDERERS

Executive Office 286 Boylston Street Boston

SHOPS IN

NEW YORK ALBANY ROCHESTER PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON BALTIMORE HARVARD SPRINGFIELD
NEW HAVEN BRIDGEPORT WORCESTER SOUTH BOSTON CAMBRIDGE
LYNN WATERBURY SALEM ROXBURY

Over 1000 agents throughout the country

OUR LAUNDRY WORK IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Collars and Cuffs moulded to fit

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Shell Toilet Sets

Tortoise shell toilet sets are the latest. One set made to order for a bride of the season, has a beautifully marked shell, uncarved, with a raised monogram of shell on each piece. In other sets the shell has a carved border, with a raised gold monogram, but the all-shell ones are the latest and probably the most attractive.—Manchester Union.

Veil Tints

Veils vary from light tints in the middle over the face to the deepest hues at the borders, says the Spokane Chronicle. A brown veil of the new mode is of a delicate tan shade in the center, deepening by degrees into the darkest brown at the edges.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE

Guide to Shops of Quality

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO. 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Books demanded by the person of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.

ANTIQUES

WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, paintings, engravings, china, etc. M. B. LEMON, 18 Fanning court, Boston. Telephone Main 1246 L.

ANDIRONS

FOR HIGH-GRADE ANDIRONS AND Fireplace Goods. BOSTON BRASS AND IRON CO., 108 Utica st., Boston.

ART

JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkfield Bldg., Boston. Mottoes, Works of Art, Lesser Markers, 25c. Embroidery. Illustrated catalog free. REID PUBLISHING CO., 425 Boylston st., Boston. Best English and American pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CASLERS, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaiting and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES; artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post-Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITES, 19 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BOOK SHOPS

BURNHAM ANTIQUE BOOK STORE, basement Old South, Milk st.—Largest stock in New England. Offers made for single books, rare volumes, sets, etc. W. H. BUTTERFIELD, 39 Bromfield st., Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

BOOTS

HATHAWAY'S CORK SOLE SHOES for fall and winter, 52 Merchants row; the same spot for 60 years. Phone.

BRASS-CRAFT

I. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Drusters and Brooms for household and janitors' use.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

SUNSHINE RIBBON & CARBON CO., 178 Devonshire, Boston. Tel. F. H. 668. SMUTLESS carbon paper for all purposes.

CAR ENGRAVERS

WEIDING BUSINESS CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 30 Bromfield st.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CATERER

D. MAGDALENA. Fancy ice creams our specialty. Weddings and parties supplied. 236 Clarendon st. Phone B. B. 974.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

WELLS BURRAGE CO., formerly with Abram French Co., Table China and Glassware. 31 Boylston, opp. Arlington st.

COMBS

N. C. WHITAKER & CO., Manufacturers and Retailers TORTOISE SHELL GOODS. Rooms 22-23, 7 Temple place.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

AN EXPERT SALESMAN.

"Is that picture really a work of art?" "I don't know," replied Mr. Cumrox. "but the story the dealer told me about it surely was."—Washington Star.

TOO HIGH.

Aviator—I am afraid we are in for a hard trip. I think I will revise our program.

Passenger—Then let us make it a revision downward.

A BANK CHANGE.

"I see your son has gone into your bank. Has he introduced any improved business methods as yet?"

"Oh, yes. He has the clerks served with afternoon tea."

AGE OF BOOKS.

"This is a literary age." "Think so, grandpa?"

"Yep. When I was a young feller there wasn't but one volume in the whole country. And now my grandson sleeps in a folding bed that looks like a bookcase."

SUNDAY POLITENESS.

A certain well-brought-up little girl yawned at the breakfast table last Sunday morning and ventured a polite proposal to her mother.

"I really don't feel at all like going to church this morning," she remarked. "Can't we just send cards?"—Philadelphia Times.

CORSETS

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES, best styled ready-to-wear corsets. Miss S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.

CORSET MAKERS

CUSTOM CORSETS, 580 Commonwealth av., Mrs. GEORGE STOWE, At Home Wednesday. Tel. Custom Corsets, B. B. 2003-3.

FIGURE MOLDING.

29 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. Ox. 1517-1.

CORSET SPECIALIST

MADAME GORDON, Custom Corsets made to meet all requirements; specialty fitting. 7 Temple place. Oxford 1425-1.

CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONIA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARAH, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PETER O'BRIEN & SON, 26 Scota st., Boston, tel. B. B. 3496. Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

MADAME DES ROCHERS.

145 TREMONT ST. (over Mark Cross). Corsets made to order from \$3 to \$25.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING

BOSTON PLATING CO., 28 Sudbury St., Room 6—Musical and railroad oxidizing work a specialty.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 37-72 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Best English, German and American makes.

DECORATING AND PAINTING

PAINTING OF RESIDENCES and Interior Work. DIETZ PAINTING & DECORATING CO., 63 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 2910.

DELICATESSEN

A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEATS, also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 2214 Wash. st., Tel. 22745 Rox.

DIAMONDS

HODGSON, KENNARD & CO., Inc., 25 State st., Boston, Mass.—Diamonds and precious stones.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS GEMS.

J. C. SAWYER, 10 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.

DRESSMAKING

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS FOR EXCLUSIVE WOMEN. My own importations. MRS. HELEN RICH, 107 Mass. ave., Boston.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

TRY OUR SCOTCH HEATHER LINEN, 125 Weeks, 25c. C. A. HONELL & CO., 270 Massachusetts ave., Tel. B. B. 6677.

DYERS AND CLEANSERS

THE MANHATTAN CO., INC., room 4248 Winter st., Boston. Boston's leading dyers and cleaners.

ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES

KNOTT & COMPANY, Special effects in Lighting Fixtures, 51 FRANKLIN ST., Tel. Main 1203-2.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

"THE ELECTRIC SHOP"—Supplies, fixtures, gas lamps, lanterns and novelties. Special attention given to repairs. WOODS-ALLIS CO., 16 Devonshire st.

ENGLISH GIFT SHOP

LADIES' UNDERWEAR made to measure. Unique Valentines, Post Cards, Mottoes, at 384 Boylston st., room 15.

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

THE S. S. SHEPARD DRY BATTERY CO., 114 Bedford st., Boston.—Flashlights, batteries, bulbs, standard batteries, sterilizing lamps.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON," Farnsworth & Son, readers.

FOOTWEAR

CHARLES & DAVID, proprietors of THE COLOMBO SHIRT CO. Headquarters for "Manhattan" shirts and "International" suits. 30 Summer st., Tel. Oxford 1806.

GARDENING

15 FERNDALE AVENUE, 3rd floor, Shrubland Shampoo. ALICE B. MacMONAGLE, 6 DE CHATEAUX DELAINE, MISS LOVELY.

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSERS

MADAME DES ROCHERS, 145 Tremont st. (over Mark Cross), High Grade Hair Goods, Backward Shampooing. Tel. 22420 Ox.

GENTS' HAIR DRESSERS

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. 5801-2 B. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Ox. 1058.

HATTERS AND FURRIES

HALL & HANCOCK CO.—Furs repaired at summer prices. HALL FUR CO., successors, 420 Washington st., Boston.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAN, PRACTICAL HATTER, 101 Avery st., Boston, doors south of Adams st.—soft, stiff, silk, mohair, hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

ARTISTIC PAINTING, BIGELOW AND JORDAN, 11 Franklin st., Tel. Malu 1203-2.

JEWELRY, ETC.

A. ROMM, Essex st., opp. Siegel's—Small gold-filled watches. American movement, \$6.50. Gold-filled, repousse.

CUFF LINKS AND SCARF PINS

14K gold, \$2.00 to \$50.00. WM. BOND & SON, 4 Congress st. Estab. 1793.

ESTATES' AND OTHERS'

Jewelry diamonds, old gold and silver ornaments, old gold and silver jewelry, fans, combs, perfume bottles, bracelets, rings, etc.

F. R. BELL

(Established 1892). Gold, jewelry, fans, combs, perfume bottles, bracelets, rings, etc.

J. DAVER & CO., 21 Bromfield st., room 407.—Expert coloring on jewelry, and family photo put in condition.

LAUNDRY

MCNAUL'S LAUNDRY, 26 Newell st., Work neatly done; laundry, dry-cleaning, shirtwaists and dresses. Tel. 1732-2 B. B.

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 233 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleansing and dyeing. Tel. 3904-1 B. B.

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

DAGUERREOTYPES RESTORED AND COPIED WITH SUCCESS BY THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

CHAMPLAIN & FARRAR, 161 Tremont st., CHAMPLAIN & FARRAR, OUR SPECIALTIES. Originality in Style, Pose and Finish.

PORTRAITS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE HOYLE STUDIO, 304A Boylston st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

MUSKEGON VEGETABLE SILK hose, underwear for men women and children. RUTHERFORD'S, 59 Temple pl.

PHOTOGRAPHY

WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor. Devel. 6 ex. rolls to 4x5, 10c. Prints 4x6, 2c. 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 4x4, 4x5, 4x6, 4x7. Mail orders. Reliable quick.

PIANOS

H. W. BERRY, 211 Tremont st., Boston. Solo agents for the celebrated H. W. BERRY and KELLER & SONS PIANOS. Tel. Oxford 32. Remember our store is up one flight.

BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 124 Boylston st., Soher, McPhail, Briggs and other reliable pianos. Planos to rent.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$50 to \$100—Good reliable makes. Bargains always on hand; new and second-hand. 100 Tremont st., Boston.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the KIRKMAN Pianos for rent. GEO. L. LINCOLN, PARSON, 100 Boylston st., Boston

SOUTH TO CONTROL MAJOR COMMITTEES OF THE NEXT HOUSE

(Continued from Page Four.)

Under Republican control none of the House committees of importance is manned by a southerner, for all southerners are Democrats; under Democratic control very few of the House committees of importance are manned by Republicans. It is one of the curious facts of American politics that a change of party control in the House of Representatives should work the revolution just referred to. This geographical concentration of committee chairmanships, in all probability, is not to be found in any other country in the world.

Below is given the list of 42 committees above referred to, and the names and states of the men who will head them in the next Congress:

Accounts—Mr. Bartlett of Georgia. Agriculture—Mr. Lamb of Virginia. Alcoholic liquor traffic—Mr. Chandler of Mississippi.

Banking and currency—Mr. Pujo of Louisiana.

Appropriations—Mr. Fitzgerald of New York.

Census—Mr. Hay of Virginia.

Claims—Mr. Goldfogle of New York.

Coinage, weights and measures—Mr. Hardwick of Georgia.

District of Columbia—Mr. Aiken of South Carolina.

Education—Mr. Lever of South Carolina.

Electoral commission—Mr. Rucker of Missouri.

Enrolled bills—Mr. Dixon of Indiana.

Foreign affairs—Mr. Howard of Georgia.

Immigration and naturalization—Mr. Burnett of Alabama.

Indian affairs—Mr. Stephens of Texas.

Industrial arts and expositions—Mr. Heflin of Alabama.

Insular affairs—Mr. Jones of Virginia.

Interstate and foreign commerce—Mr. Adamson of Georgia.

Invalid pensions—Mr. Lindsay of New York.

Irrigation—Mr. Smith of Texas.

Judiciary—Mr. Clayton of Alabama.

Labor—Mr. Covington of Maryland.

Manufactures—Mr. Johnson of South Carolina.

Merchant marine and fisheries—Mr. Clark of Florida.

Military affairs—Mr. Sulzer of New York.

Militia—Mr. Floyd of Arkansas.

Mines and mining—Mr. Foster of Illinois.

Naval affairs—Mr. Padgett of Tennessee.

Patents—Mr. Legare of South Carolina.

Pensions—Mr. Richardson of Alabama.

Postoffices and post roads—Mr. Moon of Tennessee.

Private land claims—Mr. Jones of Virginia.

Public buildings and grounds—Mr. Shepard of Texas.

Public lands—Mr. Robinson of Arkansas.

Railways and canals—Mr. Korbly of Indiana.

Reform in the civil service—Mr. Cline of Indiana.

Revision of the laws—Mr. Watkins of Louisiana.

Rivers and harbors—Mr. Sparkman of Florida.

Territories—Mr. Lloyd of Missouri.

War claims—Mr. Sims of Tennessee.

Ways and means—Mr. Underwood of Alabama.

Rules—This committee will be elected by the House itself next December, and it will be controlled by a southerner.

Champ Clark is now its ranking minority member, but the fact that he will be speaker will bar him from service on the committee in the next Congress.

Representative Underwood follows Mr. Clark, but will be barred by reason of his place on the ways and means committee.

After Representative Underwood comes Representative Dixon of Indiana, barred for the same reason applying to Mr. Underwood. After Mr. Dixon comes Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, who will leave the rules committee for the chairmanship of the appropriations committee. The gentlemen named are the four Democratic members of the rules committee in the present Congress.

There has been a good deal of opposition to giving the chairmanships of appropriations and military affairs to Tammany Hall, but there was no way to do otherwise. If the rule of seniority is to apply when the committee on committees begins to make up its list, then there is no way of preventing Mr. Fitzgerald from heading the appropriations committee, and Mr. Sulzer from heading the military affairs committee.

Because of the prejudice of the South against Tammany Hall, there were southerners who were anxious to secure these chairmanships, and they went to Champ Clark shortly after the November election to talk the matter over.

Mr. Clark told them the only thing to do would be to apply the rule of seniority; to depart from that rule, he said, would result in endless confusion.

Representative Hay of Virginia, who comes after Sulzer on the military committee, wanted that chairmanship, and Representative Burleson of Texas, who comes after Mr. Fitzgerald on the appropriations committee, wanted that chairmanship.

Mr. Clark set himself firmly against any departure from the seniority rule, and that rule will be followed by the committee which will make up the standing committee of the House next fall.

The list of probable chairmen given is based on that rule.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

One of the biggest transactions in West Roxbury land ever recorded is that whereby considerably more than 1,000,000 square feet, with buildings, have been acquired by Harriet A. Connors. The sale will eventually mean extensive development and improvement, as the parcel is to be subdivided for building purposes.

The property comprises frame buildings and 533,079 feet of land, numbered 56 Bourne, junction of Walk Hill street, assessed on a valuation of \$30,600, of which \$28,700 is on the land; frame buildings and 293,090 feet of land on Florence and Bourne streets, rated at \$20,300, of which \$14,700 is on the land, and a frame building and 292,403 feet of land on Hyde Park avenue and Florence street, taxed on \$26,700, of which the land carries \$23,400, tithe to all the above being conveyed by the William Minot estate and others. Also a tract of 148,135 feet of land, rated at \$7400, on Florence street and Stony brook, which was conveyed by Thomas F. Reddy and another.

A large city proper deal has just been closed whereby Myer Dana transfers to Goldie Swartz the title to the four-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling and 1262 feet of land, all assessed on \$7000, of which the land carries \$2800, at 350 Shawmut avenue, near East Dedham street, South End; a four-story swell-front brick dwelling and 1739 feet of land, all rated at \$5400, of which \$2900 is on the land, at 666 Shawmut avenue, corner of Ball street; two four-story brick buildings and 2413 feet of land, all taxed on \$20,000, of which the land carries \$5400, at 1 and 2 Waterford street, near Shawmut avenue, and the 3½-story and basement brick dwelling and 1890 feet of land at 66 West Newington street, the latter being rated at \$7500, of which the land carries \$2800. The purchaser bought for investment.

INCREASED USE OF SAND.
Title to a 3½-story brick building and 1322 feet of land at 333 Tremont street, South End, has passed from the Institution for Savings in Roxbury to Boyd R. W. Walker. The land is taxed on \$10,000 and the building on \$5300, making the total \$15,300.

TWO WEST END CHANGES.
Gerald G. E. Street and John G. Palfrey, trustees, have sold the estate at No. 4 Charles River square, being one of the houses recently built for the Parkway trust. Josiah Quincy buys for a home. This leaves but four houses to

many kinds of sand and gravels in localities where federal buildings were in course of construction. These studies have shown great differences in the quality of sand and gravel used at different places for making concrete. Some contractors contend that run-of-bank sand gravel is the best for making cement concrete, but this contention is generally not sustained by practical trials and experiments. The most desirable material is that which is free from clay, loam or dust. Mica is also objectionable if present in large quantity, as well as pyrite or limonite. A coating of dust on gravel prevents its proper contact with cement and the pebbles are therefore easily broken out of the concrete.

During recent years, particularly in the large building centers, there has been a greater general appreciation of the importance of using proper sand and gravel in cement concrete, so that leading architects and builders are requiring sound, clean, washed material.

MAY FORM STATE BOARDS.
An active state organization is expected to result from the convention of real estate men to be held at Columbus Feb. 8, says the Cleveland Leader. There will be in attendance representatives from every city in the state, it is expected, whether members of local boards or not.

Attempts at state organization heretofore have been with boards as members,

but the question of making up the membership of individuals will be discussed at the Columbus meeting and local realty men say the chances are more favorable under such a plan for a strong organization capable of coping with the big questions of legislation affecting the rights of real estate owners.

UNIQUE HOUSING PLAN.
The Countess of Aberdeen inaugurated a cooperative housing scheme. In order to solve the problem of the domestic servant a number of houses have been built at the garden city at a cost of \$60,000 which have common dining tea and reading rooms, together with kitchen and garage. Meals are prepared by a qualified cook and served in the common dining room, says an exchange.

Each house consists of a living room with three bedrooms, a bathroom, and pantry with a gas stove, and the rents, including rates, heating, maintenance of garden, window cleaning and the services of the staff, with use of common rooms, vary from \$200 to \$310 per annum. The directors hope to extend the scheme and bring it within reach of the working classes.

BUILDING NOTICES.
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order as given:

Entwistle, 109, and 205-206 No. Margin st., Boston; National Fire, F. A. Norcross;

Dakota st., 81, 83 and 87, ward 29; Patrick O'Hearn; wood dwellings.

Bent, 101, 2, ward 4; C. Crowley; fire dwellings.

State st., 89, ward 6; Charlotte M. Fliske; Alter mercantile and offices.

Wadsworth, 100-102, ward 7; J. H. Pray & Sons Co.; Bigelow & Wade.

Beverly st., 105-107, ward 8; Thomas and E. B. Bishop; alter shop and stable.

Albany st., 357, ward 9; city of Boston; t. d. fire repair shop.

Dorchester ave., 32-34, ward 13; C. W. Whittier & Bro.; alter mercantile.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

Conveyed by—Via Boston P. O. Mail close at

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.

China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.

China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.

Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia, except west, and parcels post.

Malta, San Fran...Feb. 3, 6 p.m.

*Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked Feng.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

WATER FRONT LAND, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS.

120 acres, with frontage of 4000 feet, running back 1200 feet to sixty-foot elevation to town road; abutters are wealthy, having large estates; is exceptional for large private estate or for a resort; for bathing many degree warmer than almost any section of Massachusetts; rights and grants on two fresh water ponds stocked with fish. C. H. HUFF, 60 India st., Boston.

DO YOU wish to buy, sell or rent your property? See MCGUIRE, OAK SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

AUBURNDALE PARK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

"ADVERTISED—\$5, San Anselmo, Switzerland, California; 32 wooded lots; inclosed in fence; all impt., dry, warm climate. Average winter temp., 65 deg. Pop. in 1904, 100; 1910, 3000. H. F. MANN, San Anselmo, 450 Fifth ave., room 600, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ATTENTION—\$5, San Anselmo, Switzerland, California; 32 wooded lots; inclosed in fence; all impt., dry, warm climate. Average winter temp., 65 deg. Pop. in 1904, 100; 1910, 3000. H. F. MANN, San Anselmo, 450 Fifth ave., room 600, N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL

CAPITAL WANTED

TO PROMOTE toilet article of merit. This preparation has been on market for some years; business well established; profits good; have recently organized a company in Massachusetts for the purpose of securing funds for small investors. Address AS. A. MACDONALD, 120 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS

BUREAU OF ROOMS and boarding places, city and suburbs, lists free; write to BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont st., Boston.

NEWBURY ST., 405, near Mass. ave., all impt., dry, warm climate. Average winter temp., 65 deg. Pop. in 1904, 100; 1910, 3000. H. F. MANN, San Anselmo, 450 Fifth ave., room 600, N. Y. City.

WANTED

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and boarding places, city and suburbs, etc. Write to BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont st., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET—Mornings, practitioner's office in public building in Boston. Address R. S. Monitor Office.

SHORTHAND

CORRESPONDENCE course in shorthand, fees payable at end of course.

JOHN O. PARKER, 818 Wisconsin ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large collection of well-maintained birds and small animals at reasonable price. Address Box 233, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL ALASKA SEAL, GULF SEAL, 50 ft. long; a bargain. MISS LEIDFORD, 85 Worcester st., Worcester, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET—Mornings, practitioner's office in public building in Boston. Address R. S. Monitor Office.

NEW ENGLANDERS URGED TO INDORSE LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Memorial Association Secretary Seeks Aid of Citizens in Furtherance of Congressional Bill.

Charles J. Glidden, secretary of the Lincoln Memorial Road Association is urging prominent New Englanders to endorse the bill, now before the National

House of Representatives, to provide for the building of a 72-mile memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg in honor of Lincoln.

The measure is known as the LaFean bill. In 1901 Congress created a Lincoln

memorial commission, consisting of the secretary of state, secretary of war, Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, Congressman James T. McCleary of Minnesota (president of the road association) and two other gentlemen for the purpose of securing plans for a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Mr.
Employer
can you afford
To overlook the opportunity which THE MONITOR Offers for Obtaining Good Help?

Make Known Your Help Wants

They Will Be Read in a Thousand Cities and Towns as Well as in Your Own.

The Monitor Free Employment Exchange

IS OPEN TO ALL

Fill Out the Blank and Send It in for a Week's

Free Insertion

Mr. Wage Earner

If You Are Out of Work
Send in Your "Ad." We Receive No Pay for This Service.

It Is Yours for the Asking

Address:
The Christian Science Monitor
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AGENTS wanted for Essex county to sell an article used in every garage and by every owner of auto, carriage or horse and harness; salary, CORSER & OSGOOD, 25 Winthrop st., Boston.

BOOKBINDER-FORWARDER wanted; permanent position; give references and state experience. THE TUTTLE CO., Rutland, Vt.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier wanted; experienced market and general work; references required; apply by letter only; will interview later. FRANK B. MAGEE, 193 Mass. ave., Boston.

BOY wanted (Protestant), quick, trustworthy, for office and light, busy business. F. H. HILL, 11 Winter st., Boston.

COLLECTORS (2) wanted at once. Apply to J. McLAUGHLIN, 411 Main st., Melrose, Mass.

DIE STAMPER, experienced, wanted, on stationery. GOODMAN ENGRAVING CO., Inc., Boston.

FURNITURE SALESMAN wanted; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply at 8:30 a.m. to Supt., R. H. WHITE CO., Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL wanted; teach mathematics and science. \$1400. EASTON TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL wanted; reference and experience. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

JEWELERS wanted, all-round; steady position. H. E. ALSTEDURD & CO., 26 Washington st., Boston.

MANAGERS wanted; capable couple to manage small hotel located in Virginia; state experience. Apply by letter only. L. A. LAMBERT, 99 Mountfort st., suite 5, Boston.

PAPER HANGERS and **PAINTERS**. We shall require 10 to 15 first-class men about March 15 for season's work; open shop; only replies with references considered. LITTLE, SOMERS & HYATT CO., Meriden, Conn.

PRESSMAN wanted for a new steel die embossing press. CAPITAL CITY PRESS, Montpelier, Vt.

PRINTER, first-class, wanted to take charge of running plant; must be strictly honest, have good references and furnish bond. Apply by letter. E. L. SMITH, 94 Lansdale st., Dorchester, Mass.

REPORTER wanted for weekly paper; must be good advertising solicitor. \$18 a week. P. G. CANTRELL, PAPER CO., 78 Washington st., Boston.

SALESMEN wanted; several competent to sell shoe salesmen at once. Apply to MR. MCNEIL, 14 Temple st., Boston.

SEAMSTERS—The Outlets Co. of Providence, R. I., desire seamstresses for their silk and dress goods departments; only thoroughly experienced persons need apply. Monday, Jan. 23, between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. to WILLIAM LEVY, 81 Bedell st., West Somerville, Mass.

STENOGRAHHER, able to speak and write English and German; application should come from New England or New York state as permanent residence required. F. M. HINCKLEY, 108 Gainesboro st., Suite 3, Boston.

UPHOLSTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER wanted; good all-round man who can upholster in both branches; suitable for right man. FENTON & CO., 211 Fayette st., Lynn, Mass.

WATCHMAKER wanted for city; one who is perfectly willing to do clock repairing as well; only a good and quick workman. Apply by letter to D. CLARK, 26 Wave Way ave., Whittenton, Mass.

WEAVERS wanted on cotton goods; good wages, good houses; family help preferred; for new employer. Apply by letter only. THE ARMY & NAVY COTTON DUCK CO., Wilkinsonville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wanted for gent's furnishings store. Apply to L. HIRSH, 230 Huntington ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Wanted, neat, reliable young woman to assist with housework. MRS. H. M. MCNEIL, 62 Locust st., Winthrop, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, a lady who, for a pleasant, refined home, will assist in the light housekeeping for a family of 2 adults. MRS. HOWE 9 Chestnut st., Medford, Mass.

CASHIER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; good position and wages. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAMBERMAIDS (2) wanted, experienced at UNITED STATES HOTEL, Boston.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS wanted; experienced; help only; good wages and steady work throughout the year. Apply to Mr. Martin, UNITED CANDY CO., Greenleaf and Leon st., Roxbury, Mass. Take Huntington ave. to Greenleaf st.

COOK (Protestant) wanted for city and kitchen. Apply Mrs. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK wanted for small family 18 months; wages \$6; some washing. Apply Mrs. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION—Refined woman wanted as companion and to assist with light housework. Address MRS. SEALY, Clifton, Mass.

COOK wanted for small family; highest wages to right party with good references. MRS. SMITH, 24 Elm st., West Somerville, Mass.

COOK, second maid and chambermaid, securities. MRS. M. R. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK and some general work in family of 5; good place for right woman. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—Wanted in Cambridge, good references; good pay. Apply Mrs. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

DRAPER wanted, experienced; also girl for dressmaker. MISS BAILEY, 432 E. 45th pl., Chicago. Phone Drew 3844.

FACTORY WORK, temporary room, South Boston. Apply Mrs. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

FOOTBALL TEAM wanted; \$4.50 a week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COOK and some general work in Boston. Apply Mrs. PRESTON, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

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For a free advertisement, write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Young trained attendant desires to change vocation to that of housekeeper in home of professional or elderly person. **MISS L. SMITH**, Woburn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced woman, with best references, desires position in sumptuous family or as attendant to elderly person. **N. E. EMP. AGENCY**, 17 State St., Springfield, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman (38) of refinement wishes position; references. **MRS. L. HUFF**, 103 Pembroke St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION—American woman desires position; or will take place as secretary; references. **MRS. L. HUFF**, 103 Pembroke St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by reliable young woman; capable of taking charge; comfortable. **MRS. E. M. WOOD**, 194 Glendale, Mattapan.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation as housekeeper in family where there are one or two children; will assist them in music, sports or stenography; ac-

cept reasonable salary. **MISS E. RIDE GLENNON**, 56 Tremont St., Mattapan.

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant capable and thorough desire position; preferably in old family of adults; take place as referee. **MRS. L. PARROT**, 142 Brookline St., Lynn, Mass.

INFANT'S OR CHILD'S ATTENDANT wishes situation; competent for full charge; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. **MRS. S. STEVENS**, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. 1936 Oxford 24.

LADY'S COMPANION, experienced in home duties, desire position in refined Protestant Boston home or near suburbs; no experience. **MRS. E. C. EVERETT**, 9 Franklin rd., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, neat, colored, desires em- ployment at home; or will take care of apartments. **E. FRANK**, 146 Northampton St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes washing or ironing work by the day. **MRS. E. BRAXTON**, 1 Dickenson pl., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, desires employ- ment by the day. **MRS. J. CLARK**, 45 Concord St., Boston.

LIBRARIAN—High school girl wants position in public library, to work a few hours daily, with promise of advancement. **G. L. RICKET**, 3 Marshall street, Water- town.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, desires em- ployment; will go out or take work home. **MOLLIE V. TAYLOR**, 38 Northfield St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes washing or ironing work by the day. **MRS. MARIE BRAXTON**, 1 Dickenson pl., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, desires em- ployment at home; referred to as BEBECK. **MRS. V. TAYLOR**, 38 Northfield St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, colored, experienced in doing ladies' fine clothes, desires employment; references. **MRS. M. V. SCOTT**, 12 Woodbury St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home; experienced; references. **MRS. E. FERGUSON**, 20 White pl., Brookline, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, desires em- ployment at home; referred to as REBECCA. **MRS. V. TAYLOR**, 38 Northfield St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, colored, experienced in doing ladies' fine clothes, desires employment; references. **MRS. E. F. COOK**, 28 Northfield St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 29-25.

LAUNDRESS, colored, experienced in doing ladies' fine clothes, desires employment; references. **MRS. E. F. COOK**, 28 Northfield St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 29-25.

STENOGRAPIHER, 12 years' experience; desires position; rapid, accurate worker; thoroughly trained in legal and mercantile work. **CHARLES R. MELEY**, 19 Pembroke St., Boston.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, sewing, or attendant position wanted by refined wo- man. **Apprentice to the Rev. C. F. POTTER**, Mattapan, Mass.

MAID (colored) desires position to do general housework. **MATILDA WALKER**, Kendall St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID for second work in small family; bright, neat Nova Scotian girl; prefers to work in home. **HARVEY LARSEN**, 8 Rockdale St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID (colored) wishes morning's work in small family. **FRANCES R. JACKMAN**, 42 Northfield St., suite 3, Boston.

MAID—Wishes to do general house- work in small family. **ANNIE DEMOND**, 49 East Brookline St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 29-25.

MAID, colored, would like general work in small family. **ELIZA BETH SHACK**, 13 Kenwood St., Cambridge, Mass.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, sewing, or attendant position wanted by refined wo- man. **Apprentice to the Rev. C. F. POTTER**, Mattapan, Mass.

MAID (colored) desires position to do general housework. **MATILDA WALKER**, Kendall St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Experienced Norwegian girl, girl child; as general house- work in small family. **MISS HARRI- LARSEN**, 8 Rockdale St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID (colored) wishes morning's work anywhere. **FRANCES R. JACKMAN**, 42 Northfield St., suite 3, Boston.

MAID—Wishes to do general house- work in small family. **ANNIE DEMOND**, 49 East Brookline St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 29-25.

MAID—Colored girl wants general house- work; good cook; white and intelligent; references. **MRS. CAROLINE W. FAIR**, 157 Northampton St., Boston.

MAID—Neat, reliable woman desires position in family of ladies; please answer by letter. **NEAL S. HARVEY**, 8 Rockdale St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Experienced Nova Scotia girl, with good work in Cambridge, Newton, Allston, or Brighton. **CENTRAL EMP. BUREAU**, 545 Newbury St., Boston. Tel. Cambridge 2-27.

MAID—Colored woman desires employ- ment; general work or cleaning. **MINNIE R. DILLWORTH**, 1 Dilworth St., suite 1, Boston. Tel. Oxford 29-25.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; references. **JULIA LYNCH**, 4 Morley St., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl desires employment; will do laundry at home; references. **ELLEN GITTEINS**, 119 Lenox St., suite 2, Boston.

MAID—Young colored girl desires em- ployment; laundry work or chamber work. **GEORGE E. BOLT**, 43 Dunster St., Boston.

MANAGER—Experienced HOUSEKEEPER OR LAUNDRESS desires position in refined Protestant home in Boston or near suburbs; home more than wages. **MRS. F. D. OLIVER**, 9 Powerton rd., Dorchester, Mass.

MANAGER—Wanted; or working HOUSE- KEEPER desired position; or as maid helper or chaperone. Experienced, capable. **MARY C. RICH**, 38 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

MANICURIST—Protestant American woman desires position as manicurist and hair dresser; 10 years' experience. **CAROLINE E. KIRBY**, 161 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

MATRIMONIAL IN SCHOOL OR INSTI-

TUTION—wanted; 14 years graduate at teacher training college; references. **MRS. ADA F. SAWYER**, 77 Appleton St., Boston.

MATRON wished position; thoroughly ex-

perienced; good manager and caterer; 7

years' school reference. **MISS STEVEN**, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

MATRON OR DIETITIAN wished posi-

tion; trained and thoroughly experienced;

good manager and caterer; 7

years' reference; \$75 month. **MISS STEVEN**, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MATRON—Middle-aged lady would like position as matron or for checking clothes; can furnish very best of references. **MRS. MARGARETA KASDEN**, 62 Bridge St., Newton, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young lady desires position to learn millinery in all its branches. **HATTIE REED**, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MILLINER'S APPRENTICE—Refined young lady desires position to learn millinery in all its branches. **HATTIE REED**, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Refined young lady desires position to learn millinery in all its branches. **HATTIE REED**, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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MOTHER'S HELPER

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

HEAVY TRADING IN STEEL STOCK MARKET FEATURE

Market Advances Well During Early Sales, but Higher Level Invites Liquidation and Quotations Fall.

LONDON IS STEADY

Heavy buying of United States Steel was a feature of today's New York stock market. There was also a good deal of trading in this issue on the Boston exchange. The stock early advanced above last week's high level, rising a point above Saturday's closing within the first half hour after the opening this morning. Chesapeake & Ohio was another strong feature.

That there is a much more hopeful feeling existing in the steel trade there can be no doubt. Large orders for steel rails are expected from various rail way systems before many weeks. It is believed that if the roads order anything near their actual requirements the total rail consumption this year will approach 3,000,000 tons. This means a big item in the steel business but is by no means the main portion of the tonnage handled.

The general market opened at about Saturday's closing prices or a little above and under Steel's leadership some improvement was made during the early

hours. There seemed to be plenty of stock for sale at the higher level and prices began to ease off at the end of the first hour. Before midday the early gains in most cases had been wiped out. The Interboroughs especially were weak. The common opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 19, and after improving a small fraction dropped to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. The preferred opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ and dropped to 50% before midday.

Steel resisted pressure well, but after selling up to 78% it dropped under the opening. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 176 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 177 and then declined to around 176. St. Paul opened up $\frac{1}{8}$ at 128%, but improved only fractionally. Reading opened up $\frac{1}{8}$ at 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, improved to 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Utah Copper opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined a point before midday. Chesapeake & Ohio opened up $\frac{1}{8}$ at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and went to 84.

United Fruit opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 190 and advanced to 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the local exchange. The rest of the local market was inclined to be heavy. American Telephone & Telegraph sold at 144 and under. Shattuck & Arizona started off at 23 and advanced a point. North Butte opened off $\frac{1}{8}$ at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved fractionally. Hancock opened unchanged at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A further drive was made at the New York market in the early afternoon when prices were carried down to a still lower level. A moderate rally then started and trial recoveries were established. Chesapeake & Ohio dropped to 82% before rallying. Union Pacific was forced down under 175. American Smelting dropped to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Amalgamated Copper lost over a point. Canadian Pacific, which opened up 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 208 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose to 209 and then dropped a point. New Haven was off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 148 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON—The close of the stock exchange today was mainly strong. Americans had given a good account of themselves in the official session, but became reactionary on the curb.

Domestic issues rallied notwithstanding considerable reborrowing from the Bank of England.

Canadian Pacific rallied and mines and rubbers finished stronger. De Beers at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Rio Tinto at 60 showed net gains of $\frac{1}{2}$.

The offering of £4,800,000 Chilean loan at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ was a distinct success.

Continental bourses were firm.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK—Local and refined sugar markets steady and unchanged. London bœufs quiet and unchanged, January and February 98.

BERLIN MONEY RATES.

BERLIN—Discount rate 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, money 4 per cent, exchange on London 20m 47 pfds.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Tuesday, fair; with rising temperature; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Monday, fair; Tuesday, fair; with rising temperature; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

TEMPERATURE TODAY. 24/12 noon 28
2 p.m. 32
Average temperature yesterday, 30 1-12.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 28
Nantucket 28
New York 28
Washington 22
Jackson 26
New Orleans 24
San Francisco 34

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW. un rises 7:00 a.m.; 7:28 p.m.
4:47 High water, 7:28 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low, and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers pf.....	29	29	29	29
Aluminum.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Am. Az Chemical.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48
Am B & F Co pf.....	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Beet Sugar.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Foundry.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil.....	59	59	59	59
Am H & L pf.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ice.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78
Am Steel Fy.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel & Tel.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen.....	32	32	32	32
Anaconda.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line.....	120	120	120	120
Balt & Ohio.....	127	127	127	127
Bethlehem Steel.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30
Brooklyn Transit.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific.....	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches. & Ohio.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Southern 1st pf.....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated Gas.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	142
Dol & Hudson.....	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167
D S & A pf.....	31	31	31	31
Erie.....	24	24	24	24
Erie 1st pf.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 2d pf.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas Electric.....	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	151
Gulf Northern pf.....	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	126
Harsvester.....	60	60	59	59
Harvester.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114
Illinoian Central.....	136	136	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met.....	19	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met pf.....	53	53	53	53
Inter-Marine.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Marine pf.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indus. Paper.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indus. Paper pf.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa Central pf.....	56	56	56	56
Kan City So pf.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33
Kan City So pf.....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35
Laclede Gas.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake & W pf.....	39	39	39	39
L & N.....	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mackay Cos pf.....	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan.....	75	75	75	75
Minn St L.....	138	138	138	138
M. P. & S. E. St. M.....	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
Nat Biscuit Co.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122
Nat Lead.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons Cos.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y Central.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
North American.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	71
Northwestern.....	146	146	146	146
N Y N H & H.....	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
North American.....	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern.....	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio.....	146	146	146	146
Ontario Silver.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Mail.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas.....	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia Co.....</td				

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

BIG GAIN IN NUMBER OF ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES

Consumption of Cotton Per Spindle Greater Ten Years Ago Than at Present Due Largely to the Increasing Manufacture of Finer Goods.

WASHINGTON—According to the forthcoming census bulletin No. 110, giving cotton statistics for the year ending Aug. 31, 1910, the number of active cotton spindles in the world has increased from 105,681,000 in 1900 to 134,526,000 in 1910, or 27.3 per cent. The consumption of cotton per spindle was 70.9 pounds in 1900, compared with 67.2 pounds in 1910. While this decrease has been due in part to the fact that the spindles were operated to greater percentage of their capacity in 1900 than during the past year, it is probably due more largely to the increasing manufacture of finer goods.

The fluctuations in the world's commercial supply of cotton are measured practically by the variation of the annual production of cotton in the United States, as this country furnishes about two-thirds of the total commercial supply. The consumption of cotton during the year ending Aug. 31, 1910, was 18,321,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

Assuming that the consumption statistics for foreign countries have been returned in net-weight bales, and reducing the American consumption figures to net-weight bales, the world's consumption is estimated at 18,079,000 bales of 500 pounds net.

The world's commercial production of cotton in 1909 amounted to 16,558,000 bales, or 1,321,000 bales less than the consumption for the year ending Aug. 31, 1910. The world's consumption of cotton during the year ending Aug. 31, 1909, amounted to 19,397,000 bales and the capacity of the mills has been increased by about 4,250,000 spindles during 1910. For this reason the potential consumption of the mills of the world at the present time is estimated to be not less than 20,000,000 bales. Furthermore, the stocks of manufactured goods have materially decreased, so that, in 1910, a world crop equal to this consumption requirement of 20,000,000 bales is needed. Of this the United States would be expected to contribute at least 13,500,000 bales in order to keep the mills operating during the year and to prevent further reduction in the already low supply of raw cotton.

In respect to cotton manufactures the United Kingdom ranks first as an exporting country and British India as an importing country. Germany ranks second in exports and is followed by France, Belgium, Switzerland and British India, in the order named. In respect to the value of cotton goods imported China ranks next to British India and is followed by Germany and the United States.

In view of the recent development of trade relations between the United States and Central American countries, the report declares it may be interesting to note that a report compiled by the government of Honduras gives the total value of cotton manufactures imported

Shoe and Leather Buyers Here Today

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following: Baltimore, Md.—I. Halle & Sons, Adams; Birmingham, Ala.—J. J. Burns, U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—D. H. Robins of Flint & Kent, Brewster; Buffalo, N. Y.—F. E. Chamberlain, Brew. Butter, Mont.—G. F. Hoyt of O'Connell & Son, Chicago; Ill.—H. C. Dovenmuchi of Dovenmuchi & Son, Tour, Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Co., U. S.; Cleveland, O.—H. C. Oettinger of Fellers & Sons, Lenox; Cleveland, O.—F. Roth of Whitney, Ward & Co., Young's, Toledo, O.—H. S. Janke of Adams & Ford, Brew. Dallas, Tex.—J. H. Howell of Saenger Bros., U. S.; Denver, Colo.—M. Goldman, Dave Gilkeson of Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co., Essex; Denver, Colo.—C. D. Burnham, Essex; Evans, Colo.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co., U. S.; Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Valdes & Co., U. S.; Huntington, W. Va.—W. M. Brumfield of Brumfield & Co., U. S.; Knoxville, Tenn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown-Ross Shoe Co., U. S.; Memphis, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Hattaway, Henningsen & Co., U. S.; Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Olofson, Tour; Los Angeles, Cal.—J. B. McCurle, Essex; Lynchburg, Va.—E. L. Landrum of Geo. De Long & Son, U. S.; Lynchburg, Va.—B. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co., Lenox; Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley of Beasley & Son, U. S.; Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode and John W. Craddock of Craddock, Terry & Co., Lenox; Memphis, Tenn.—Mr. Tousé, Adams; Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Derrick of J. Gerber Co., Brew; Milwaukee, Wis.—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway, Shaft, Shoe Co., U. S.; Oxford, Pa.—J. S. Menough, U. S.; Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd Murray of Murray Dubell Shoe Co., Birmingham; New Orleans, La.—Brescane of Boston Shoe Store, Adams; New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez & Bros., Tour; New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez & Bros., Tour; Philadelphia, Pa.—W. Fred Mourou and C. E. Wolfman of Munroe Bros. & Co., U. S.; Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer & Co., U. S.; Portland, Ore.—J. A. Dougherty of Dougherty Fifteenth Street Shoe Co., Tour; Portland, Ore.—E. Krausman, U. S.; Portland, Ore.—S. K. Chapman of Good Man Boot & Shoe Co., Parker; Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thing of L. P. Ross, Lenox; Saginaw, Mich.—A. E. Jockin of Haven, Mich.—G. D. Gilbert of Meize, Alderton Shoe Co., Brew; San Francisco, Calif.—C. A. Dernham of Buckingham & Hecht, Somersett; San Francisco, Calif.—C. Chester Williams of Williams-Marvin Co., 135 Lincoln St.; San Francisco, Calif.—N. J. Nickelsberg of Cal-Nickelsberg & Co., U. S.; Scranton, Pa.—Jacob Levy, U. S.; Troy, N. Y.—M. McHugh of F. Conroy & Son, U. S.; Washington, D. C.—E. Hahn of W. E. Hahn & Co., Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS.

Marion, Ind.—A. W. Little of Marion Shoe Co., U. S.; St. Louis, Mo.—C. D. P. Hamilton of Roberts, Johnson & Raud Co., Tour.

CONSOLIDATED GAS STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has issued its pamphlet report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	Increase	Barrels	Value, Per bbl.
Gas earnings	\$2,151,422	3,200,000	\$12,900,000
St. Louis, Va., Astoria, Lt., Heat & Power	261,044	36,531	\$700,000
Int. from Astoria Lt., Heat & Power	633,983	9,181	\$9,000
Total gas earnings	\$2,044,449	\$299,880	
Total income	7,851,447	646,565	
Int. on funded debt	434,967	*39,031	
Balance for dividends	\$7,410,480	\$685,200	
Dividends paid	4,491,632	504,067	
Surplus	\$2,924,845	\$181,529	

Decrease.

The foregoing balance available for dividends is equal to 7.43 per cent on the outstanding capital stock, compared with 6.74 per cent in the year previous.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows assets and liabilities of \$145,286,475, an increase of \$2,002,821 and a profit and loss surplus of \$10,631,272, an increase of \$4,697,955.

INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS

NEW YORK—One of the events of real interest to the bond market is the probable early debut of Southern Pacific railroad first refunding 4s of 1955 into the ranks of those investments legal for New York state savings banks.

If nothing happens to change the present status of affairs with the railroad before June 30 next, this issue will have met the requirements of the law.

The bonds come in under the law on that date under the provisions that require the company to have paid dividends for five years previous of at least 4 per cent on all stocks; to have shown gross earnings for those five years of five times or more fixed charges; and that the bonds be a first or refunding mortgage with certain qualifications on 75 per cent of the railway owned.

Southern Pacific could stand a much more severe test than is here applied, especially with regard to earnings, for in each year the ratio was better than \$6 of gross earnings to \$1 of fixed charges.

TRANSATLANTIC PORT.

The New London Telegraph says that it has received in confidence the statement that the Canadian Pacific, Boston & Maine and New Haven roads have combined to make New London transatlantic port and that the Vermont railroad battle is being fought for that purpose as well as to out-finesse the Grand Trunk.

CARNEGIE PLANT RESUMES.

GREENVILLE, Pa.—After being closed down for almost a month, the local plant of the Carnegie Steel Company resumed this morning in all departments, giving employment to 400 men.

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION.

CHICAGO—President Insull of Commonwealth Edison says regulation of public utility corporations is unavoidable and that next great step in electrical progress will be electrification of all steam railroad terminals and after that the main lines.

STEAMER WEARSIDE.

STEAMER WEARSIDE, Captain Watson, from Cuban ports, docked today to unload 33,000 bags of sugar.

CORPORATIONS ARE CLOSELY WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS NOW

QUESTIONS AFFECTING INTERESTS WHOSE CAPITAL AGGREGATES FORTY-THREE BILLIONS ARE TO BE DISPOSED OF SOON.

PRINCIPAL FACTORS

WASHINGTON—Corporate interests of the United States with combined capital issues exceeding \$43,000,000,000 are closely watching developments here.

Their future welfare hinges in greater degree than ever was known before upon action in the near future by either President, Congress, supreme court or interstate commerce commission.

The time is near when most of the questions pertaining business, finance, railroads and corporations may be settled—some permanently, others temporarily—and progress, halted by these problems, may be resumed.

Today the salient factors of the situation may be thus summarized:

President Taft will not call an extra session of Sixty-second Congress unless great pressure is brought to bear. He is now opposed to an extra session, and his stand is approved by the Democrats, who will be the leaders in the new House.

Without an extra session business will be assured a season of rest and freedom from assault, and can look ahead with equanimity, to revision of the Payne-Aldrich bill in the regular session of Congress next December.

The supreme court, whose findings will be the last word in the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law, has been it all there is to say for and against Standard Oil and American Tobacco. It will soon take a three weeks' recess and in that period will make progress toward its conclusion. It is expected to hand down decisions in these cases in April or May. Many well-posted authorities who have no knowledge of the court's view predict a decision in favor of the government in both cases.

It is maintained that the government may win in the Tobacco case on the ground that it is a combination in restraint of trade; that the government may also win against Standard Oil on the plea that it has exceeded the rights granted in its original charter—but that the court will say how trusts may do business in the future without dissolving existing organizations and without impairing their property rights.

The interstate commerce commission is now working upon its decisions in the proposed increases of freight rates. They should be ready by March. Because of the difference in conditions East and West a blanket decision covering all points seems impossible.

Opinion holds that western roads will get nearly all they asked for, but that the eastern roads will not fare so well. The western roads asked for increases in 200 cases covering commodity rates. The eastern roads asked for them in 10,000 cases covering class rates.

Congress will enact no new legislation before March 4. President Taft's legislative program has gone to wreck because of this. He will not get ship subsidy, restraint of court injunction nor permanent tariff commission, though the present board will be allowed to continue its work.

The pending appropriation bills carrying nearly \$700,000,000 will be put through though night sessions will be required to accomplish even this. Then the Sixty-first Congress will end and with it Republican domination of the House of Representatives.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Transvaal gold shipments in 1910 were 7,534,120 ounces; valued at \$160,014,560. Both are record amounts.

The Hartford National Bank will build a new 12-story building in Hartford to cost \$1,000,000.

In '910, trade of Japan showed a gain over previous year of about \$240,000,000, of which manufacturing industries contributed \$70,000,000.

The salary of President Fallières of France has been raised to \$700,000 per annum, which gives him more a month than President Taft receives in a year.

November productions of newspapers was 97,147 tons, against 100,775 in October, shipments 101,630, against 102,978, and stocks decreased from 46,743 to 42,290 tons.

The Monitor is the one paper that refuses all objectionable advertising of every name and nature.

Some newspapers might consider such wholesale rejection a sacrifice.

The Monitor believes that clean journalism demands such a policy and the rightness of this conclusion is being steadily confirmed.

PASSENGER SPEED RIVALRY.

CHICAGO—Burlington has announced a new train to the Twin cities, beginning in February, which will make the run in 10½ hours, reducing time by 2½ hours and shortening express service from New York to Seattle by 24 hours. St. Paul's best time to the Twin cities is 25 minutes less than Burlington's, and a contest over mail contracts and general passenger business is predicted.

FLORIDA RAILWAYS.

NEW YORK—Atlantic, Okeechobee & Gulf railway has been incorporated in Florida to construct lines from Tampa to Miami. Tampa to Ft. Myers, Ft. Myers to Melbourne and other branches.

FALLING PRICES ARE RESULT OF BIG PRODUCTION

INCREASE IN PETROLEUM OUTPUT HEAVIER THAN THAT OF COPPER AND VALUE IS EQUAL TO THAT OF THE METAL

Iron, copper and petroleum, the three minerals in which Standard Oil capital has been most largely interested, are all being overproduced. Falling prices are the result. The increase in the petroleum output has been even heavier than that in copper, and the product of this country's oil wells in 1910 equaled that of the copper mines in value—\$140,000,000. In the first decade of the new century the oil output has tripled, while the copper output has not quite doubled.

In the past 10 years our per capita petroleum output has increased from 35 to 95 gallons, while our copper output has increased from 8 to 12 pounds.

The enormous increase in the petroleum output is shown in these figures:

Year	Barrels	Value, Per bbl.
1861-70	3,200,000	\$12,900,000
1871-80	12,400,000	19,700,000
1881-90	29,000,000	23,000,000
1891-1900	55,000,000	45,000,000
1901-10	128,000,000	60,000,000
1907	166,000,000	120,000,000
1908	178,000,000	129,000,000
1909	180,000,000	129,000,000
1910	204,000,000	140,000,000

California, Oklahoma and Illinois are now the big oil producers, their percentage of the output having increased in 10 years from 7 per cent to 73 per cent. In 1909, these three states produced 133,000,000 barrels. It is California's wells that are now making the new record figures, the output in that state having increased from 4,300,000 barrels in 1900, to 45,000,000 in 1909, to 73,000,000 in 1910.

What oil means to California is seen by comparing her \$30,000,000 oil output with her \$20,000,000 gold output.

Cheap oil, like cheap copper, means wider use. California oil sells around 50 cents a barrel, or about a cent a gallon. The railroad consumption of fuel oil was 20,000,000 barrels in 1909, on more than 17,

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

CONSTRUCTION WORK RESUMED ON PANAMA ELECTRIC LINE

Railway Held Up by United States Government Is Now to Be Pushed to Completion—Will Connect With Similar Line in the Canal Zone.

(Special to The Monitor.)
PANAMA CITY—Construction work has been resumed upon the street electric railway, which was held up by the Panamanian government at the instance of the United States. The line, when completed, is to connect with a similar railway in the Canal Zone, the system affording transportation between Panama City and points on the Balboa and Sabanas roads. Henry T. Cook secured the franchise, which is a 50-year one, from the municipality of Panama Oct. 20, 1906. He then applied to the isthmian canal commission for a franchise for the portion of the system which is to operate in the Canal Zone. The commission recommended granting a revocable license.

The work in Panama City, however, involved the tearing up of pavements laid by the United States government, for which full payment had not been made, and as no guarantee had been offered that the pavements would be replaced the work was stopped by the government of Panama at the request of the United States.

The franchise from the city was contested in the courts of Panama, and a decision was rendered favorable to the grantee. The franchise was then extended on condition that work should be resumed on the project by Dec. 9, and a license for the railway in the Canal Zone was granted by the President of the United States under date of Dec. 16, 1910.

A corporation known as the Panama Public Utilities Corporation was organized under the laws of Connecticut July 18, 1910, with a capital of \$500,000, and bonds will be issued to the amount of \$300,000 for the purpose of obtaining money to construct the railway, the rights of Mr. Cook being assigned to this corporation.

The main line will extend through Central avenue in Panama to and around Cathedral park in one direction, and along the Sabanas road in another direction, thus passing the railroad station. The Sabanas road line will follow the highway, at the side of the roadway, to the Canal Zone line, and then will enter upon a private right-of-way and parallel the highway to a point near the police station. Three spur branches will extend from this trunk line. The first will run from the Panama railroad station up the Tivoli road to the Hotel Tivoli, skirting DeLeseps park, and from this a spur will extend past the

HOLLAND MAKES CONCESSIONS IN PLAN OF DEFENSE

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—Anxiety caused by Germany's refusal to enter into friendly discussion with the powers which guaranteed Belgian independence and neutrality about the Dutch plan to fortify Flushing is gradually subsiding.

According to the best information, the Dutch government has decided not to fortify Flushing on such a scale as to be a menace to Belgium, and Holland agrees to the principle of not interfering with the navigation of the Scheldt in peace or war, thus leaving maritime access to Antwerp free.

The intention of the Dutch government is to increase the efficiency and number of the army on the basis of the organization which has proved successful in Belgium.

Nevertheless, in military circles the opinion is that in case of war between France and Germany the latter power would compel Holland to close the Scheldt to a British fleet, because England, on account of her entente cordiale with France, is really an ally of France, and consequently is no longer qualified by the terms of the treaty of 1839 to act as a protecting power of Belgium's neutrality.

TOWN PLANNING FOR GERMANY

BERLIN—At the opening of the session of the Prussian Diet, the premier, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, foreshadowed legislation of the union of Greater Berlin in the questions affecting town planning and the preservation of a belt of forest and meadow land to be administered by the city.

He also urged action for promotion of internal colonization, for opening up of moor and waste land and for systematic extension of the care of the young.

PROTEST LACK OF REFORM.
BERLIN—Many hundreds of Socialists meetings were held throughout Prussia on Sunday at which resolutions of protest were adopted against the failure of the speech from the throne in the landtag to mention franchise reform. Seventy-three meetings were held in Berlin alone.

BRITISH AND TURKS CLASH.
FRANKFORT, Ger.—The Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent reports a collision between British sailors and Turks at Dubuya in the Indian ocean. The Britishers, according to the despatch, afterwards bombarded Dubuya.

BRITISH WILL GIVE PERSIA MORE TIME TO DEVELOP PLANS

(Special to The Monitor.)

TEHERAN, Persia—The question of the policing of the trade routes in southern Persia and the prevention of future disturbances in that part of the country has not yet been definitely settled. No reply has as yet been received from Great Britain with respect to the final decision of the government. The period of grace referred to in the British note to Persia has expired, but it is not considered likely that any definite steps will be immediately taken by Great Britain, owing to the fact that the plans proposed by the Persian government to insure a satisfactory condition of affairs have not yet been fully developed. For example, the question of the loan has yet to be settled by the Mejjiss, and since there appears to be no limit to the amount of time devoted to the discussion of a question, it is difficult to say exactly what decision will be arrived at, or when the discussion will probably terminate.

GOVERNMENT MAY HELP SERVANTS

(Special to The Monitor.)

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Women's Council are seeking government assistance for the promotion of a scheme to bring out domestic servants from Great Britain. The government will be asked for a fund to provide for their passage, the council undertaking to care for the girls and find them work, the money advanced to be repaid from their earnings. Premier McBride, on behalf of the government, has promised careful consideration of the proposal.

GREEN ASSEMBLY MEETS.

ATHENS—M. Venezelos, the premier, read the royal decree at the meeting of the Greek national Assembly, which was called to order Saturday. The ministers took the oath of office, but little business was transacted, as at present the deputies do not form a regular Assembly. The royal decree names a double visionary chamber for the revision of the constitution. M. Venezelos has a very large majority. The real business of the chamber will begin in about two weeks.

TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The overdue White Star line training ship *Mersey*, which left Melbourne Jan. 10, arrived here Sunday. The *Mersey* encountered a storm, but was sheltered by the islands in Bass strait.

NEW FRENCH INSTITUTE WILL TEACH RUSSIANS LANGUAGE

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—Monsieur Doumer, who has recently been received by the Czar at Tsarskoi Solo, explained the plan of the proposed French institute at St. Petersburg in which the former president of the Chamber is particularly interested. This scheme owes its origin to the same spirit and initiative which caused the founding by the University of Grenoble of the French institute in Florence and by those of Bordeaux, Toulouse and Montpellier of the French institute at Madrid.

The institute at St. Petersburg is to be placed under the patronage of the University of Paris, of the College of France, of the museum, the "Ecole des Langues Orientales," the "Ecole des charles" and the provincial universities of the east of France, Nancy and Lille, while either by the number of the Slav students they attract, or on account of the special courses for the Russian language and literature which they

provide, seem especially fitted to have a voice in the question.

The institute will be primarily a center for higher Russian education and will be especially available for the young France-Slav. The founding of the Russian degree in the University of Paris will facilitate the recruiting of the students. The institute will furnish further a center for study for Russians desirous of becoming proficient in the French language so as to teach in Russian schools. It will receive students nominated for one year and also graduates of foreign universities. It is hoped that the first course of lectures will commence within a few months.

The Temps states that the Czar gave M. Doumer a most cordial reception and expressed himself in the warmest terms with regard to France.

Considering the large percentage of Slav students in the various universities throughout France, the carrying out of this project will fill a great need and is sure to have a cordial support.

BILL DESIGNED TO PROTECT BEAUTY SPOTS OF COUNTRY

New Measure in New Zealand Will Prohibit Sale of Geysers—Other Acts May Be Repealed.

(Special to The Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The question of preserving intact numerous beauty spots of New Zealand has occupied the attention of the government for some considerable time, and with this object in view it is expected that a new bill will shortly be passed forbidding the sale of geysers.

In the event of the bill referred to being passed, the thermal springs act of 1908 will be repealed. Under this act it was permissible to reserve districts containing thermal springs. According to the proposed bill, native land in the North island in which thermal or mineral waters are to be found cannot be alienated unless the Governor gives his consent, and any breach of the act is to be made punishable by a heavy fine.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FOR REGENT.

LONDON—It is reported that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed regent during the King's absence in India for the coronation durbar. This probably will delay replacing Lord Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

HENLEY-ON-YARRA IS DRAWING CARD



(Photo copyrighted.)
SCENE AT THE HENLEY.
Yarra river at Melbourne, and its gaily-decorated craft.

MELBOURNE, Victoria—If it is true, as the witty Frenchman said, that the Englishman takes his pleasures sadly, it is certainly a characteristic of the race that he takes his sports with him wherever he goes. So we find cricket played on a barren rock at Aden, golf in Hongkong, football at the antipodes. It is therefore not strange that in sunny Australia a water pageant should be in vogue, based upon the gay Henley week on the Thames.

It is some eight years ago since the first Henley-on-the-Yarra was held at Melbourne, and each year it has been a greater success. The above photographs show a portion of the river while the regatta is in progress. A stretch of the River Yarra from Princes bridge in the heart of the city up to Brander's Ferry is given over to houseboats, gay with flowers, bunting, and Chinese lanterns. The houseboats are moored to the south bank and the stream itself is alive with boats, decorated boats of all sizes and descriptions. Painted canoes, skiffs, dinghies, motor boats, fishing boats, yaws and cutters, each and all were pressed into the service, decked with ribbons and paper flowers and lanterns and muslin. A course is kept for some racing, but this seems to be a very minor part of the regatta.

To the south bank of the river come the people who wish to pay for the day's pageant—to the north bank go the greatest number of spectators who will not pay to see what may be seen without that ceremony.

It was a great sight, from which one

carried away the memory of a gay panorama, full of moving color, of life and cheeriness, with strenuous conflicting oarsmen flashing down the center at short intervals, the one touch of seriousness of effort and of real work in the whole gay scene, for even the police bobbing about in boats wore a distinctly frivolous air.

To estimate the crowd at the recent Henley is almost impossible but it is certain that over 100,000 people stood upon the banks and watched the gay moving scene.

Lady Gibson-Carmichael, wife of the governor of Victoria, and the vice-regal party spent the afternoon on their houseboat, which was very cool, with white and green decorations.

The president's houseboat, upon which Mrs. George Fairbairn and Mrs. Mackinnon entertained their friends, was decorated with pale green lattice and ribbons, pink blossom, and pink Japanese lanterns. Other boats were those of the Athenaeum Club, Australian Club, University Club, etc.

Valuable prizes were offered for the best decorated or illuminated boats.

Many of the competitive designs were most elaborate. One of these—"White Australia" was a charming creation, and the white-robed crew were as interesting as their boat, which was a mass of snowy blossoms from stem to stern. A large white floral design of the continent was placed high above the artistic canopy; the whole structure being further ornamented by a silver southern cross. There was no question as to the general admiration gained by this fairy-lamp.

When the end came, and the people in thousands turned their faces homewards, they found themselves in all too brief a space back in a prosaic world. Once in St. Kilda road the glamor departed and there was the rush for tram and train, amid the clang of tram bells, tooting of motor horns, and whistling of trains; and "Henley-on-Yarra" for 1910 was a memory of the past.

LABOR EXCHANGES HELP LONDON POOR

Improved Trade Conditions and Old-Age Pension Play Parts in Reducing Pauperism in Big City.

RATE STILL IS HIGH

(Special to The Monitor.)

ONDON—The figures given with regard to the administration of the poor law in London are, if not particularly encouraging, at any rate a good deal more satisfactory than those relating to the previous year, 1909. Thus, according to the latest return, which shows the state of affairs on Dec. 17 last, the number of persons provided for under the poor law was 123,883, of which figure 81,296 represents those actually in the workhouses, and 42,587 those in receipt of outdoor relief. Though these figures show a reduction of 1813 on the figures for the corresponding period of 1909, the fact remains that they represent a rate of 25.4 paupers per 1000 of the population, as against a rate of 22.8 in 1909, which latter is in itself far too high a figure.

It would seem that a great deal of pauperism at present obtaining is due to the unwise action of certain boards of guardians and it seems highly probable that the present year will witness a codification of the poor laws with a consequent uniformity of administration on the lines of that found most suitable by the more progressive and efficient boards of guardians.

Improved trade conditions and the work of the labor exchanges have doubtless helped to produce some decrease in London's pauperism, while the grant of old age pensions has also contributed to this result. In this connection it is interesting to record that the actual inmates of the workhouses not more than 9 per cent applied for the grant. Nearly all the outdoor paupers, however, who were qualified for the pensions, claimed them.

It is considered that one of the chief contributing causes to the enormous figures for London's pauperism is the un-

satisfactory nature of charity organizations, and the unwise and reckless manner in which private charity is distributed.

Thus what is nominally intended to relieve pauperism results merely in subsidizing it, and if this state of affairs is to be changed, not only will steps have to be taken to prevent the overlapping of charitable organizations, whereby it is possible for one person to receive relief from many agencies, but the greatest care will have to be exercised in the actual means employed for relieving distress. London has become far too happy a hunting ground for the loafer and the vagrant, and until a false sense of charity is replaced by a truer and wiser appreciation of what is necessary, there seems every reason to expect that it will remain so. Not that all paupers are ipso facto either loafers or vagrants: the fact that a large number of men leave the workhouses in

spring, many of them, it is true, for

a change, but many also to obtain employment, is an indication that there exists among the inmates a desire for work, even if only of a casual nature.

Before leaving the subject it may be mentioned that the total cost of London's pauperism for the year ended March 25 last reached the enormous figure of £3,840,503.

It is true that this amount showed a reduction of some £50,000 on the total for the previous year, but when the enormous amount spent, in addition to this, on private charity is taken into account, it is evident that the authorities and the charitably disposed public might with advantage take to heart the dictum of the Talmudical philosopher: "The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best alms are to show to and enable a man to dispense with alms."

DISCOVERY ENDS THE MONOPOLY OF TUNGSTEN

LONDON—British ship armor makers and all manufacturers who need steel that must have unusual toughness are interested in the reported discovery in a British colony which as yet is undisclosed, of a mountain in which there is an extensive lode of almost pure wolfram, lacking all traces of arsenic or tin.

Now as tungsten is a derivative of wolfram, and as the world's annual production of it at the present time amounts to less than 5000 tons, and as nearly all of the supply is cornered by Germany, the importance of this discovery, especially to British users of the metal, cannot be overestimated.

This importance is made none the less clear by recent news from Germany that the Krupp's, who now use about half the world's supply of wolfram, have just been experimenting with a new nickel-tungsten steel which is said to have

11 per cent more penetration resistance than any other variety of steel, which, if it be true, means that German armor plate has that much advantage.

NEW ZEALAND'S EXHIBITION TO OPEN NEXT MAY

Although the Opening Date Is Four Months Off All Space for Exhibits Has Been Let.

(Special to The Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The New Zealand exhibition, to be held in Wellington, will be opened in May next.

Although there are still four months before the opening day, almost the whole of the available space for exhibits has been let. Owing to dairy farming being so predominant a portion of the industry of the country, the exhibits of this industry will form one of the most important features of the exhibition and will include specimens of dairy produce, as well as the latest machinery now so extensively used on the majority of large farms.

In addition to interesting exhibits of this nature, the general development and progress of the trade of the country will be shown in an interesting and instructive manner.

PAST YEAR PROVES PROSPEROUS ONE IN GERMAN NEW GUINEA

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The report of the British consul located in German New Guinea has just been received and it states that the past year has been very prosperous, the exports being the largest ever known and the prices realized very high. The activities of the colony are mainly agricultural, the settlers depending very largely on coconut plantations which at present aggregate over 50,000 acres. Rubber also has been extensively planted during the last few years. Cocoa is also planted, though as yet on a small scale.

Some 9000 native laborers are engaged on the plantations, all recruited within the colony. They receive an average wage of about 6s. (\$1.50 American) per month, the planter having to house, feed, and clothe him at his own expense. Some native labor is secured by recruiting vessels from various districts, the average fee paid to these vessels being £5. (\$25) per head. They must be brought in, and then pass the government labor depot, nearly all contracts being for a term of three years. The supply of laborers in the colony is not plentiful, and at present barely meets the requirements of the planters. The efforts to introduce good live stock have not been very successful, generally speaking, although some success has been had with sheep from Java, but these seem to be of an inferior sort.

Exports from German New Guinea for last year aggregated \$518,000. Imports amounted to \$390,000; including \$140,000 from Germany, \$32,000 from the United Kingdom, and \$153,000 from Australia and the South Sea Islands. Among imports from Australia and South Sea islands are the following: Coal, \$32,500; meat, fish, and products, \$23,000; hardware, \$11,000; mineral oils, \$12,000; cereals, fruit, etc., \$7,600; and tobacco, cigars, etc., \$13,000.

BRITISH TRADE WILL BE FOSTERED

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A meeting of representatives of British commercial firms in the commonwealth was held recently under the presidency of Mr. Weeks, the British trade commissioner, owing to the competition of German firms which had, it was pointed out, grown at a rapid rate. It was decided that an association should be formed to foster British trade and further the interests of British manufacturers and distributing houses and their branches and agencies in Australia.

THE HOME FORUM

The Quality of Sympathy

ANY people unfamiliar with Christian Science believe that its adherents lack sympathy because they do not talk overmuch about suffering and trouble. To such an inquirer a student of Christian Science replied recently, "But we do not need to give sympathy if we can give assurance." Assurance that the goodness of God can rescue mortals from every ill leaves no need for the popular sympathy which sorrows because we too have given way to the trouble. Abiding confidence that deliverance is always possible leaves nothing to be sorry about!

Yet Christian Scientists are not without sympathy. They are changing the character of their sympathy—that is all. Where formerly they would have accepted the depression of another and so have multiplied it by two, now, they help him to reduce it to nothing by refusing to accept or support it themselves. The Christian Scientist is learning that there is always a way out of every difficulty when one understands Truth, and this assurance of right outcome is the best kind of sympathy. To be rightly sympathetic, even from the human standpoint, is to see intuitively the need of the sufferer and to supply it; mourning with another does not help him up and out. And certainly when one begins to understand how knowing God avail in trouble he must bring to his neighbor the courage, hope and confidence resulting from divine assurance, and this evidence of vital sympathy is of real value.

Because the student of Christian Science no longer weeps with the friend who is bearing trouble, but instead does all possible to help him escape from it, is he unsympathetic? Indeed, it is the element of assistance which makes of sympathy anything helpful. The true fellow-feeling, the real compassion, is that which gives time and service unreservedly for the welfare of one's fellow-man. The quality of sympathy improves and its quantity enlarges when human courage wavers, when human sympathy can only mourn because of a dear one's burden, divine compassion can avail; divine assurance can restore; divine help can heal. This is the message of Christian Science, and to the degree that Christian Scientists heed it the quality of their sympathy grows valuable. Truly Christian Science does bring to us all a quickened knowledge of the divine assurance that God cares; and eventually all men shall rejoice in the bonds of an inspired sympathy that knows God's goodness to be not only true but provable to all who really lean upon Him.

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PRAISE FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

A time saver to those whose time is worth saving.

THERE are two strings to the automobile bow—utility and recreation—and they are both important strings. To get the air is one of the important details of recreation, and you get it in an auto. In hot weather you get it to great advantage. In cold weather there are those who, having leisure and energy and not too far to go, would rather walk; but many more traverse longer distances in motor cars, to their great refreshment.

As an instrument of recreation the auto indeed has rivals, though it beats most of them, but when it comes to utility nothing in the line of transportation can touch it in its own field. When the purpose is to get about in city or country as to save time and strength, the motor car is unapproached. It has wonderfully extended the effectiveness of busy and energetic people. It is the next thing to seven-league boots. When we consider what the telephone, the typewriter and the automobile have done to save the time and distribute the energies of useful people, the wonder is how long it will take these great economizers to make everybody rich.

They may be doing it, but they haven't done it yet. Perhaps the reason is that, sad to say, a considerable proportion of the time they save is not of high economic value. It isn't everybody whose time is worth saving, but even that solemn social truth the automobiles are equal to cope with, since they are just as efficient in wasting time forasters as in saving time for workers.—"Life."

Lady and Maid

Sabbatier of the Paris Illustration has an amusing sketch made in the streets of a young woman going out to market with her dienna or servant. The dainty young Parisian lady in her extremely up-to-date togs is dressed almost exactly like the servant in her peasant's costume. The bonnet is a lingerie or light silk cap with a broad band of a dark ribbon round it, leaving only a piquant frame of lace to the face. Around her shoulders is swathed in a simple fold across the breast a plain shawl. Except for the peasant's free-swinging skirt the two might have been copied from the same model. The lady wears the hobble and long gloves. Otherwise there is little to choose between the two costumes.

There are many more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Cicero.

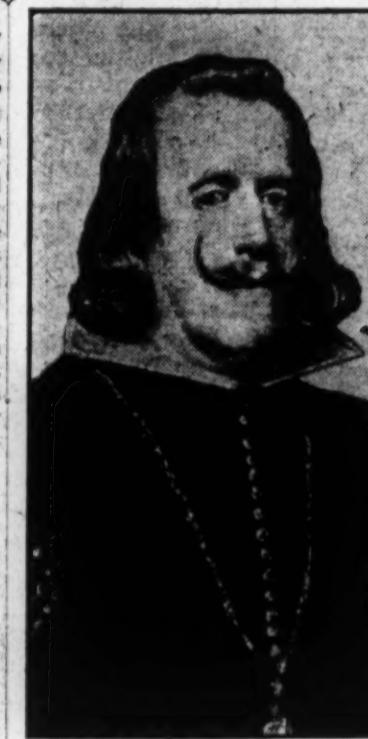
WORTH OF A PORTRAIT

BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

THE worth of a portrait, as of any other art product, depends finally on the motive which led the artist to its inception and to the understanding by which it was completed. If the painter is influenced merely by the personality of his sitter, the portrait will be ephemeral, but in that case the failing will be with the artist, not with the craft. It often happens that the best portraits result from unpromising sitters, who, not conforming perhaps to the standards of beauty erected by the artist, compel him to a deeper study than an attractive eye and a pink cheek might encourage; for at the last analysis it is never the personality of the sitter but the mental grasp of the painter that decides the fate of the portrait.

There is no doubt that many of the finest portraits owe their inception to the personal vanity of the sitter, but no great artist has ever allowed this to intrude to the detriment of his work, and this fact speaks eloquently of the futility of such feelings when brought into touch with intelligence. Where vanity is apparent we note the weakness of the painter. A hundred mediocre painters are always ready to flatter the vanity or selfishness of their sitters, yet the painter who is great enough to refuse to do this invariably comes to the front, for the fundamental truths which he alone reveals exercise their natural attraction on the often unconscious patron and eventually triumph. So that the merely personal portrait painted to flatter the vanity of the man or woman represented, or that painted to please the victim mesmerized by it, is confined to a few representations of royalty, royal favorites, and actors, so far as the past is concerned. Today we see a slightly different form of personal portraiture, equally aside from art, in the work of the incompetent painter for the often well-meaning but ignorant patron. Time will weed these out as it has the others.

The "transitional" or "typical" portrait is historically the most in evidence, for it includes all but the greatest masters. In this state of development, the painter, while generally a competent craftsman following a well-defined tradition, is not sufficiently awake mentally to perceive more than the general fashion and character of his surroundings; consequently there is a sameness about the portraits of such artists that is a denial of the great law of infinite variety governing all creation. The majority of eighteenth century portraits come in this category, especially those painted at the time of the classic revivals in France and England, when the



(Photo copyrighted by Photographische Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany.)

PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN.

Photograph of painting by Velasquez now in the National Gallery, London.

painters looked for Roman elegances in their sitters instead of universal truths. In the work of Sir Peter Lely and Romney, even of Vandyke, Reynolds and Gainsborough, we see the oft-recurring pose, the same classic nose, the identical simile, gesture or tapered finger. Each portrait is part of an "atmosphere," a fashion, the sum total of which claims to represent the feeling of the century. But this transitional state merges at both ends into the others. The personal affectations and whims of the sitters have intruded to some extent and presented a distorted idea, but at the same time, the best of these painters only rarely descend to such a plane and occasionally scale the heights. This state, too, is almost always characterized by a genuine love for humanity in the abstract.

The finest achievements in portraiture, however, are quite apart from mannerism; they reflect only the highest qualities seen in man. A courageous man may sometimes seem to fall below himself on account of a fault of pride

or selfishness, but it is not the business of the portrait painter to record this lapse, for it cannot help the man by so doing, nor can it help the public to appreciate his true character. It is the business of the portrait painter to read his sitter as he would a book, and to reveal to others the courage of strength or beauty that he sees there; so that he must have an exact knowledge and perception of essential character, and the understanding to reveal it to others. In the work of an artist so equipped will be found things hidden from the multitude, from the sitter himself at that time, but future generations, as well as connoisseurs of his own day, will treasure it as a true portrait; for there will not be found in it the changing fashions of dimple, smirk or posture to grow stale and stupid, but the dignity and grandeur of the manhood and womanhood perceived will stand as long as the canvas holds together.

The best test after all that we can apply to any portrait is that of human appeal. How well we seem to know the kings and queens of Spain that Velasquez has shown us so clearly in spite of their silly trappings. We know that they felt just as we do about the essential things of life, we can almost imagine ourselves talking to them. And then those drawings of Holbein, wherein we see the court of Henry VIII, miraculously breathed on paper, as it seems. How well he must have understood them; these lords and ladies! for they are just men and women to him, all of them. Pompous or supercilious or proud they might strut into his studio, but they all came out of it on a level—mere men—and as that, not less than worthy of his love and the world's. Out of them came, dignified, wise and true, tender, motherly, brave; we cannot help being grateful to the large-hearted German for showing us what fine people they really were.

And today there is equal need of such workmen. Our painters are too ready to concede our claim to frivolity, greed or vice. They seem too often out of touch. They are too apt, making a little ringence of their professional pride, to sit down in it, praying for a beauty they feel has left the world, while outside, to the clear eye and warm heart, beauty forever reveals itself. Without this vision that penetrates below the surface and the love that brings unsuspected jewels from the deeps, the portrait must be a thing of the past, a mask that, however cleverly it may be cut and colored, will deceive no one long, and eventually must be blown away on to the rubbish heap of empty lies.

Home

My thoughts go home to that old brown house

With its low roof sloping down to the east,

And its garden fragrant with roses and thyme,

That blossom no longer except in rhyme,

Where the honey bees used to feast.

Afar in the west the great hills rose,

Silent and steadfast, and gloomy and gray.

I thought they were giants and doomed to keep

Their watch while the world should wake or sleep.

And I was as young as the hills were old,

And the world was warm with the breath of spring.

And the roses red and the lilies white

Buddied and bloomed for my heart's delight,

And the birds in my heart began to sing.

—Louise Chandler Moulton.

The Origin of the Post-office

THE postoffice is an example of the mode in which things change while names remain. It was originally the office that arranged the posts or roads at places where, on the great roads of England, relays of horses and men could be obtained for the rapid forwarding of government despatches. There was a chief postmaster of England many years before any system of conveyance of private letters by the crown was established. Such letters were conveyed either by couriers, who used the same horses throughout their whole journey, or by relays of horses maintained by private individuals—that is, by private post. The scheme of carrying the correspondence of the public by means of crown messengers originated in connection with foreign trade. A postoffice for letters to foreign parts was established, "for the benefit of the English merchants," in the reign of James I., but the extension of the system to inland letters was left to the succeeding reign Charles I., by a proclamation issued in 1635, may be said to have founded the present postoffice. By this proclamation he commanded his Postmasters of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two, to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days, and to take with them all such letters as shall be directed to any post town on or near that road."

Neighboring towns, such as Lincoln and Hull, were to be linked on to this main route, and posts on similar principles were to be established on other great highroads, such as those to Chester, Holyhead, Exeter and Plymouth. So far no monopoly was claimed, but two years afterward a second proclamation forbade the carriage of letters by any messenger except those of the King's postmaster-general, and thus the present system was inaugurated.

The monopoly thus claimed, though no doubt devised by the King to enhance the royal power and to bring money into the exchequer, was adopted by Cromwell and his Parliament, one main advantage in their eyes being that the carriage of correspondence by the government would afford "the best means to discover and prevent any dangerous and wicked designs against the commonwealth."—Hansard Weekly.

To hope is to enjoy.—De Lille.

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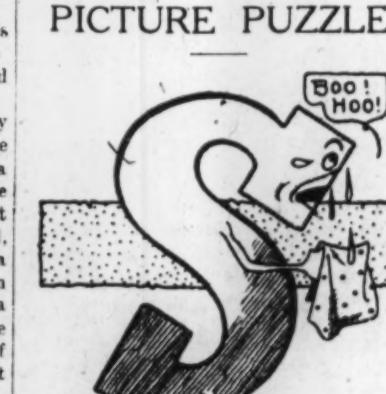
Dolly Wood

A Bad Spell

Said Lucy: "Now meet me at eight: Don't forget, and make us both bright." Said Keight: "Yes, I'll come sure as feight."

Said Lucy: "Tis quite cold enough, I think, to be using my mouth. The wind blows so cold on the blough."

Now you who have laughed at my rhyme, And think my poor spelling a chryme, Just learn how to spell while you're thyme. —St. Nicholas.



What household task?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Dory.

A slender acquaintance with the world must convince every man that actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends.—Washington.

BUILDINGS SHOULD BE WORKS OF ART

Sir Aston Webb talks to trades school on lasting quality of structures.

THERE was a large attendance in London recently at the Carpenters Hall to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the trades training school in Great Titchfield street. H. Phillips Fletcher, director of the trades training school, presented a report saying that the ideal aimed at in the school was to encourage individualism, and this method had been found to give excellent results.

Sir Aston Webb, who gave away the prizes, afterward addressed the meeting. Speaking "as a student to students," he said that one of the advantages of those classes was that a young man could find out whether his particular job was the one he liked best; he also learned to recognize and rejoice over the success of other people.

The arts and crafts were in a time of change. Materials also had changed. There were two roofs at Westminster, one built of wood 450 years ago, the other built of iron 50 years ago. The old wooden one was standing there as good as ever, the other was going on the scrap-heap. That ought to encourage the Carpenters Company. Building materials were undergoing so much change that it was very necessary for them to keep actively in touch with the changes.

The new general postoffice was built

on an entirely different construction than it would have been 50 years ago. It had extremely thin walls of great strength and was built with great rapidity. Thin walls and great rapidity were becoming essentials in work in great cities.

He said the striking thing about pres-

ent-day productions was their extra-

ordinary accuracy, but work should not

only be useful and mechanically com-

plete; it should also be beautiful. Beau-

tiful workmanship gave permanence to

the object so treated. Nothing main-

tained a thing longer than some sense

of beauty hanging round it. Many build-

ings were pulled down because they were

unightly, and many were kept up merely

because they were beautiful.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 28, 1911.

New Orleans May Get the Panama Fair

It is regrettable that in order that New Orleans should win in this contest San Francisco should lose. The disappointment to the city by the Golden Gate will be keen should Congress ratify the report of the committee, as it probably will. Like New Orleans, San Francisco has displayed a quality of civic pride in the long struggle, and credit for this sentiment will not be dimmed by apparent defeat.

At the worst, the defeat can be only apparent. San Francisco has raised herself triumphantly above a greater misfortune than even this. It may lose the Panama exposition, but it has the enterprise, the energy and the money to create at an early day a world's fair with which the whole country will be in sympathy.

New Orleans is to be congratulated upon its success so far. The Crescent city has made a brave effort for the prize. It has not been without advantage from the first. This advantage sprang in part from the general recognition of the appropriateness of holding the exposition at a point almost in direct line of travel between the States and the isthmus. Again, all the waterway development interests of the Mississippi valley have been friendly to the gulf port. While the East has taken no prominent part in the matter, there has been an undercurrent of feeling on this seaboard that New Orleans would be the wiser location.

The proposition has more than once been broached, and in good faith, that there be two expositions. Up to this time neither party, of course, would have given countenance to this plan, as it might have been interpreted as an evidence of lack of faith on one side or the other in the result. But now there appears to be no good reason why the proposal should not be considered.

ONE of the many things that contribute toward making politics interesting is the fact that even the most experienced politicians do not know for certain what is going to happen next.

AFTER next year, it is announced, practically the entire telephone service in the British Isles will be owned or controlled by the national government. This is to be accomplished by purchasing the great telephone property gradually acquired by a company that five years ago had control of 90 per cent of the traffic within the telephone exchange districts. That property is to become a part of the national postoffice organization, and in order to facilitate its acquirement at a just price, the British government has retained Prof. Dugald C. Jackson of the Institute of Technology, Boston. Professor Jackson is expert adviser of the Massachusetts highway commission in telephone matters and president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He will place a valuation on the property and advise the British postmaster-general accordingly.

In the approach of government ownership on such a scale and the selection of an American engineer for so important a post, there is a connection, it would seem, that will occur to many who noted the announcement. The point is not so much that Great Britain, by choosing Professor Jackson, compliments the work of American engineers in the telephone field; although that is significant, because no other foreign experts were consulted. Neither is it the fact that government ownership, thus applied to an extensive public utility, may be seen in a new light. But here is England taking advantage of American knowledge to further the government-ownership doctrine in its relation to telephone systems, while the United States makes no move to consult its own experts with the same ultimate purpose in view. And yet, in America the leading telephone company has nearly four times as many exchanges as are operated by the corporation whose property Great Britain will purchase; and it has nearly nine times as many separate stations connected with its system, including private lines and those of independent companies.

Does any one imagine that the British government was unwise in taking possession of the trunk telephone lines within its domain in 1896, when it purposed to complete national control of telephony? Wherever independent companies are springing up, and frequent mergers resulting, neither equipment nor service can reach the highest efficiency. Travelers in America often declare that they find sharp differences between the telephone service that westerners demand and that with which easterners as a rule content themselves. Wherever government control of public utilities has been established, a thorough and fair test has ordinarily justified the innovation, as to both economy and improvement. The American telephone network increases with the passing of every year. Perhaps it is time that the United States heeded the lesson taught so plainly by England, utilizing the telephone knowledge of American electrical engineers in looking to a greater degree of government control.

Finding Work for Scholars

WHILE people in America are discussing vocational guidance for boys and girls, it may be well for them to note what is being accomplished in Liverpool, Eng., by the scholars' employment bureau, established by the municipal education committee for experimental purposes. The movement is a result of the interest manifested by citizens of Great Britain in the establishment of exchanges for easier regulation of the labor supply and demand. Scholarships' employment bureau activities are based on the theory that where more than 50 per cent of the relief granted in the Liverpool district went to casual laborers at the age of twenty, this showed conclusively that the trouble should be reached at its source by dealing with the matter of inadequate

employment for boys and girls at the time of leaving school. That is when vocational guidance appears to be most necessary, if it is to teach young people how to adopt callings which offer them chances of agreeable employment and advancement.

The object of the Liverpool plan is to do away with what in England are called "blind-alley occupations," those which do not admit of promotion; for example, the work of telegraph messengers, errand boys and similar classes. The schoolmaster is supposed to take what is termed a postgraduate interest in the child, so that the latter's prospects are better than if he chose employment in a casual or haphazard manner. Out of 956 boys who left the Liverpool schools on July 31, 1910, the bureaus had secured positions for 469; and work was obtained for 352 of the 933 girls who left school there a month earlier. In view of these statistics, it is little cause for wonder that Liverpool parents are now inclined to leave their children longer at school, so that the teachers and the education committee may have more time to discover fitting positions for them. They are even changing their own ideas and accepting those of the teachers in regard to the future careers of these children, and such a concession would be notable enough anywhere.

One of the most commendable effects of the Liverpool arrangement is that it brings the teacher and the parent into closer touch with each other, gives them a mutual interest in the present and future welfare of the child. Pupils, teachers and parents share in the good results, and it is remarked that whole schools compete amicably for the honor of providing the most and the best situations for their pupils. Business men heartily encourage the work, and this is eloquent testimony of its demonstrably practical value. If the same care to see that the natural tendencies and abilities of a child fit him for the position into which he enters were exercised in America, how many poor clerks would be prosperous mechanics, just as many poor mechanics would be prosperous clerks! It is evident that in Liverpool, at least, they have passed the stage of mere discussion in relation to vocational guidance, and have entered on the era of application.

COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY ought to feel well satisfied with the progress he has made toward convincing Congress that he discovered the north pole. If he had brought that elusive stick home with him, there might have been no need of submitting all the other evidence.

THOSE who are anticipating the appearance of the seventeen-year locusts with something less than pleasure should remember that locusts were probably regular visitors in these parts for centuries before the white man stepped upon the continent. Nevertheless, the white man found plenty here when he arrived, and he has been finding it ever since.

THERE may be some question whether linguistic and polite manners have roots in common. The former bases its usefulness on words; politeness is as often seen as heard. But to the people of France has been credited the possession of a language that lends itself with special grace to all social intercourse. Is the Gallic tongue a thing apart, and does it evidence more than any other language some subtle connection between speech and national deportment? In France the home circle no doubt fosters politeness. It is there, perhaps, that we must look for the lesson regarding the use of words in correlation to courtesy. From the earliest day the French child is taught the value of expression. Parental obedience takes into consideration every little circumstance. In the nursery and in the schoolroom deportment is considered absolutely essential to the complete education that all French fathers and mothers desire for their children. The "perfect manners" of the French youth are not a mere figure of speech. There must be satisfactory reasons if the world has found France proverbially well prepared to bestow educational polish.

The average Frenchman is letter perfect in his speech, but he has not cared over much for languages other than his own. His literature, his art and the stage furnish him avenues to the fullest expression and enjoyment. The Parisian, however, is less cosmopolitan than the Londoner, the Berliner or the New Yorker. Paris is his world, just as the French language is to him the language of the world. He may travel, but he carries Paris with him. He may order his dinner from an English bill of fare, and from necessity, perhaps, use for that purpose whatever English he has at his command. But such an expedient seldom confronts him; French is spoken almost everywhere.

The Anglo-French entente may have more far-reaching results than has been anticipated. France has now taken up the English language in earnest, and may make it as amenable to the niceties of deportment as French. But in studying the Anglo-Saxon's speech the French may wish the same consideration that they show for those who are learning the intricacies of their language. For a Frenchman seldom makes known to a foreigner that the latter is blundering in his syntax or pronunciation. It is sufficient for him to know that the other is doing the best he can. He knows that practice makes perfect.

Whether it is French, English, German or any other world language which has proved the best for the respective nations, its serviceability can only be increased by making the widest possible use of its vocabulary. With all the richness of the French language, it is, in reality, much more circumscribed than the English. It is, of course, not expected that every English-speaking person shall use 25,000 words, as did Shakespeare. Milton, it may be recalled, found lasting fame by the use of only 7000 words. But if refinement and speech are to bear any relationship, it would seem best not to forget that, in any language, each word is important for whatever it excludes from its meaning, as well as for what it includes, and that the best speech is that which differentiates words with nicety.

THE head of the steel corporation will have to get along the best he can on what used to be the salary of the President of the United States.

WHAT Gloucester, Mass., would like particularly to know is whether reciprocity means duty-free fish.

THERE is no question that a mayor worth \$50,000 a year would be cheap at the price.

THERE should be some antiquity about that proposed new China cabinet.

SOME explanations are vouchsafed as to why the recently announced express rate reductions were not made earlier, but they have to do with a phase of the case—a slight difficulty with the customs authorities—that really has no concern for the public. The rate for through business in the United States and Canada, in some instances, is to be cut 33 1/3 per cent, and the companies are wise in making this move. They would have been wiser had they inaugurated a low-rate policy long ago. Their failure to do so has given an impetus to the demand for a parcels post system that can now be checked only with great difficulty, if checked at all.

Thousands of people in the United States who look farther than the moment are not at all enthusiastic over the parcels post as a government undertaking. These people think, and honestly, that the government is meddling in too many private enterprises. They are opposed to centralization in any of its forms, but their objections have been silenced by the indisputable fact that the people of the United States suffer what might fairly be termed extortion at the hands of the express companies. No other nation of consequence tolerates such a package-carrying system as the system in operation here.

Nobody should object to the prosperity of business enterprises, and, as a matter of fact, comparatively speaking, few objections are made; but it would seem that good business judgment, to say nothing of good morals, should teach the express companies to consider fairly the interests of their patrons.

NO MATTER if the reciprocity treaty with Canada is somewhat narrow. A good beginning may lead to something better.

Indiana's Kindergarten

THERE has been much innocent fun-making in other parts of the country during recent years over Indiana's remarkable prominence in the field of literary endeavor, but those who have been disposed to make or to tell jokes at Indiana's expense on this account, if loyal Americans, have at the same time felt consciously proud of the Hoosier state's achievement in history, in philosophy, in belles-lettres. How Indiana managed in the first place to develop the literary habit on such an extensive scale, with practically no preliminary warning to the reading and thinking public, has been no less a puzzle than how it has managed to maintain the marvelous output of reading matter with which it is credited from month to month, from year to year, from decade to decade. A possible clew to the seeming mystery may be afforded by an editorial in the Indianapolis Star dealing with kindergarten work in the state.

Readers of this editorial will see that Indiana loses no time in schooling her children. In tenderest infancy the Indiana child is led to the kindergarten and there taught, not to make pretty things with tissue paper but those rudiments of composition that in later years—and not so very late, either—enable the Indiana young man or young woman to obtain a hearing from the editor or publisher. Indianapolis and Indiana cheerfully tax themselves in the interest of kindergarten work, for it has been discovered that it is when a boy or girl is in the early months at kindergarten that he or she first gives evidences of that bent toward literature which determines whether either shall be trained for historical writing, for philosophy, for belles-lettres or for humor.

Indiana's fame as a producer of literary men and women has not come to her unearned.

JUST as long-distance airship voyages have become facts, the interesting discovery is made that there are 60,000 new planets waiting to get their share of the prospective aerial tourist travel.

IT is cheerfully prophetic of what may be accomplished later toward bringing Canada and the United States together on even more important international questions that, as the despatches tell us, within two weeks of the date on which the reciprocity commissioners began their conferences in Washington, an agreement had been reached so far as the executive branches of this country and the Dominion are concerned. This agreement, it is understood, provides for substantial reductions of custom duties on a number of products, natural and manufactured.

However beneficial these reductions may be to international trade, the value of the arrangement, in a moral sense, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The important thing is that the two countries have exhibited a willingness to transact this business upon sane and honorable and amicable terms. There are unquestionably a thousand ways in which Canada might, if it chose, make and insist upon the enforcement of trade regulations that would be embarrassing and expensive to the American merchant. The United States, if it chose, might find a thousand ways of hampering the commerce of its neighbor to the north. The present arrangement, however, is the result of a more considerate and kindlier feeling on both sides.

Another evidence of the determination of the two governments to get more closely together is the decision of the commissioners to seek ratification of the present arrangement through legislative action rather than through the formal process of treaty making. It is to be greatly hoped that the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress may enter whole-heartedly into the sentiment reflected by this proposal.

IF THE city of New York believes it essential that the piers should be lengthened to accommodate larger ships, the federal government will hardly think it proper to refuse the request.

IT MIGHT be said for Hayti that when the republic looked around for some one to act as go-between with San Domingo, Hayti went to the only country that was likely to offer its services.

IT is a noteworthy sign in European emigration that the postal address of 1000 Spaniards who have just left their country will be Central America.

ECONOMY, it would seem, should have no tendency to make a monarch unpopular with his people.

Arrangement with Canada